FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 OCTOBER 1984

Egypt-Jordan

Jordan's King Husayn announced that he will visit Egypt "at the first available opportunity," MENA reported citing *AL-AHRAM*. Although Jordanian sources quoted by *AL-AHRAM* predicted that Jordan and Egypt will exchange ambassadors shortly, Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid told journalists in Jordan that ambassadors will not be exchanged at present, according to Jordan's *AL-RA'Y*. Meanwhile, an Egyptian source speculated that the joint statement to be issued at the end of Husayn's talks with President Husni Mubarak will announce measures aimed at establishing "some form of unity" between the two countries, Radio Monte Carlo reported.

Answering questions on his talks with Husayn at a news conference broadcast by Amman television, Mubarak said their discussions covered possible future moves on the Palestine issue as well as the need to unify Palestinian ranks and renounce "estrangement and fragmentation." Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Majid described the Jordanian-Egyptian talks as "successful," adding that Egypt welcomes any initiative aimed at a peaceful solution of the Palestine question, Amman radio noted.

Israeli Policy on Lebanon, Egypt

Israel will make a decision on withdrawal from Lebanon "within a few weeks," Prime Minister Shim'on Peres stated in a Jerusalem television interview from Washington. In Israel, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told Jerusalem television that Israel is likely to formulate "some sort of program" for withdrawal "within 3 weeks." As for policy toward Egypt, Peres asserted that "it does not matter what the Egyptian statements are at this moment," but Shamir viewed Egyptian official Usamah al-Baz's recent criticism of Israel as a "grave blow" to the chances of peace.

Lebanon

Spanish Ambassador — The Spanish ambassador was freed hours after being kidnapped by youths demanding the release of two Shi'ites arrested in Madrid last month for shooting a Libyan diplomat, AFP reported. The Amal movement, which was instrumental in securing the ambassador's release, said the abductors were relatives or friends of the men detained in Spain.

Abu Nadir's Appointment — Fu'ad Abu Nadir's appointment as Lebanese Forces commander will not change the Phalangist military establishment's good relations with Israel, according to a Phalangist Party source cited by Israel's *HA'ARETZ*. Nevertheless, the Damascus paper *AL-THAWRAH* welcomed former commander Fadi Afram's "downfall" as a defeat for Israel and for the section of the Phalangist leadership that "dealt" with Israel, SANA reported. Abu Nadir's appointment has restored the Phalangist political leadership's control over its military wing and is another victory for President Amin al-Jumayyil following his earlier success in securing Elie Karamah's election as Phalangist Party leader, *AL-THAWRAH* contended.

Syria-USSR

President Hafiz al-Asad will pay a "cordial working visit" to the Soviet Union in the middle of October, Damascus television disclosed.

Saudi-Brazilian Arms Agreement

A protocol for military industrial cooperation was signed in Brasilia by Saudi Defense Minister Prince Sultan and the Brazilian foreign minister, SPA disclosed. As described by Sao Paolo radio, the agreement provides for the manufacture of Brazilian weapons in Saudi Arabia and their export to Arab countries, as well as technological transfer and personnel training.

Iran

A "sub-critical" nuclear reactor at the Esfahan nuclear technology center will become operational by the end of March 1985, IRNA announced, adding that the research reactor had been "completely designed and built by about 100 Iranian nuclear staff experts."

DRA

A bomb heavily damaged Afghanistan's Supreme Court, prompting strict security measures at official buildings in Kabul, Tehran radio claimed citing Afghan revolutionary sources. The same sources stated that 70,000 fresh Soviet troops recently joined the 115,000 already stationed at strategic points.

Chad Withdrawal

The Chadian Government has approved the joint supervision by France and Libya of the withdrawal of their forces, an official communique carried by Ndjamena radio stated. It added that the government "has taken every measure" to ensure that the joint withdrawal "will really and effectively take place."

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**
CONTENTS
Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 198 *11 October 1984*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PNC Members in Jordan To Meet 'Arafat in Tunis *[Amman Al-DUSTUR 10 Oct]* .... A 1
AL-BAYAN Foresees 'Arafat Visit to Jordan *[Dubayy, 9 Oct]* .... A 1
Fatah Central Committee Resumes Meetings *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* .... A 1
Fatah Meeting Blames U.S. for PNC Postponement *[INA]* .... A 1
Palestinians Issue Statement on PNC Meeting *[Sanaa VOP]* .... A 1
Fatah Official Says Algeria-PDRY Mediation Failed *[Al-Shariqah AL-KHAJIL 10 Oct]* .... A 2
Lebanon Reports Formation of New Palestinian Group *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* .... A 2

ARABIAN PENINSULA

GULF AFFAIRS

Al-Jazirah Shield II Maneuvers Underway .... C 1
Saudi Commander on GCC Maneuvers, Aims .... C 1

KUWAIT

KUNA Cites Finance Minister on Talks in Tunisia .... C 2

OMAN

Briefs: Outgoing Omani Envoy .... C 2
Outgoing Swedish Envoy
New Jordanian Ambassador

QATAR

Briefs: 1983 Imports .... C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Minister Visits Brazil, Signs Accords .... C 3
BRIEFS: Military Promotions .... C 3

UAE

Foreign Minister Returns From United Nations *[WAKH]* .... C 3

YAR

President Visits USSR, Meets Chernenko .... C 3
WAKH: Indian President To Make 3-Day Visit *[WAKH]* .... C 3
Briefs: Cooperation Agreement With EEC .... C 3

EGYPT

Foreign Minister on Arab Ties, U.S. Policy *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 8 Oct]* .... D 1
Defense Minister Abu Ghazalah on Arms, Aid .... D 2
Discusses Military Production .... D 2

  - Arms Supplies, Suppliers Noted D 2
  - U.S. Aid, Support Discussed *[AKHBAR AL-YAWM 6 Oct]* D 3
- 'Ali: Israel Unaffected by Jordan's Decision D 3
- Cairo Assails Syrian, Libyan Campaign Against Jordan D 4
- Press Comments on Mubarak's Jordan Visit D 4
- AL-AKHBAR Urges Firm U.S. Stand Toward Peres D 5
  - Reagan-Peres Meeting Viewed D 5
- People's Assembly Delegation Activities in U.S. D 5
- GDR Official Arrives on 2-Day Visit D 6
- Irish Defense Minister Arrives in Cairo D 6
- Chadian Minister Arrives for Committee Meetings D 6
- Abu Ghazalah Decorates Minesweeping Teams D 6
- Mubarak, Numayri To Address Nile Parliament D 6
- Interior Minister on Kafr al-Dawwar Riots D 6
  - AL-SHA'B Report Denied D 7

IRAQ

- Turkish Minister Arrives for Pipeline Talks E 1
- Tariq 'Aziz On Khark Attacks, Iraqi Oil Exports E 1
- Communique No 1,614 Reports 9-10 Oct Actions E 1
- Right To Attack Khark Shipping Claimed E 1
- Shipment of Israeli Arms to Iran Detailed E 2
- Trade Union Committee Meets in Baghdad E 2
- AL-WATAN Says Saddam To Form New Government *[6 Oct]* E 2
- Clandestine Reports Anti-Iraqi Operations *[Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan]* E 3

JORDAN

- Egypt's Mubarak Continues Visit to Amman F 1
  - Husayn Speaks to Journalists F 1
  - Mubarak, Hasan Visit Monument F 1
  - Mubarak Speaks at Monument *[MENA]* F 1
  - Leaders Visit Aqaba F 2
  - 'Abd al-Majid: Talks Successful F 2
  - Egypt's Al-Sharif on Relations *[MENA]* F 2
- Egyptian Officials Interviewed *[SAWT AL-SHA'B 10 Oct]* F 2
  - Egyptian Source on Unity Steps *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* F 3
  - Al-Baz Cited on Measures *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* F 3
  - Royal Decree Approves Ties F 4
  - Ties Confined to Charge Level *[AL-RA'Y 11 Oct]* F 4
  - Husayn To Visit Cairo *[MENA]* F 4
  - Mubarak Departs 11 Oct F 4
  - Editorial Greets Mubarak *[JORDAN TIMES 10 Oct]* F 4
  - Effect on Arab Unity F 5
  - West Bank Supports Visit F 5
  - Visit Compared to Peres Trip F 5
- Greece's Papandreou To Pay Visit 10 Nov F 6
- Economic, Trade Protocol Signed With Turkey F 6
- Economic Cooperation Deal Signed With Japan F 6
- UK Military College Delegation Departs Amman F 6
- Sharaf: Talks with Palestinians 'Unproductive' *[London AL-MAJALLAH 6 Oct]* F 6

LEBANON

- Reportage on Release of Spanish Ambassador G 1
  - Spanish Ambassador Freed G 1
  - VOM Confirms Release G 1
  - Details of Release Noted G 1
  - Karami Comments on Kidnapping G 1
- Streets Around French Consulate in Juniyah Closed *[Voice of Lebanon]* G 1

- Hezbollah Kidnapping of Americans Denied *[THE DAILY STAR 10 Oct]* .... G 1
- RFL on Amal-Hezbollah Confrontation 6 Oct .... G 2
- 3 Booby-Trapped Cars Found in East Beirut *[MENA]* .... G 2
  - Rockets Found in Car *[Radio Free Lebanon]* .... G 2
  - Army Stops Booby-Trapped Car *[Voice of Lebanon]* .... G 2
- Karami Statement on 10 Oct Cabinet Meeting .... G 2
- Sham'un Urges Expatriates To Pressure U.S. .... G 3
- Student Union Supports National Democratic Front .... G 3
- Islamic Grouping Supports Karami UN Speech .... G 3
- 5 Israelis Killed, Others Wounded in South .... G 3
- Resistance Men Attack Israelis in South *[Voice of Arab Lebanon]* .... G 4
- Israelis Issue New Identity Cards in South *[Voice of the Mountain]* .... G 4
- Syrian Defense Squad Officers Arrested *[Voice of Lebanon]* .... G 4

SYRIA

- Hafiz al-Asad To Visit USSR in Mid-October .... H 1
- Approval of U.S. Arms Shipment to Jordan Reported .... H 1
- AL-BA'TH on Purpose of Mubarak's Amman Visit .... H 1
- Damascus on Husayn, Mubarak Banquet Speeches .... H 1
- Jordanian Ba'th Party Criticizes Mubarak Visit .... H 2
- Damascus Reports Mubarak-Husayn Talks .... H 2
- Abu Nadir Appointment Viewed Favorably .... H 2
- Damascus on New Lebanese Front, Tripoli Security .... H 3
- TISHRIN on Shim'on Peres' U.S. Visit .... H 3
- AL-BA'TH on Anniversary of Treaty With Soviets .... H 4
- Talas Receives Irish Defense Minister, Delegation .... H 4

ISRAEL

- Peres Talks Focus on Lebanon, Free Trade Zone .... I 1
  - Withdrawal Decision in Weeks .... I 1
  - Withdrawal Terms Stated .... I 1
  - Trade Deal Signing Postponed .... I 2
  - Further Details; Meets Mondale .... I 2
  - Limits Will Not Affect Pact .... I 2
- Shamir Adds Further Comment on U.S. Trip .... I 2
- Karami Rules Out Possible Meeting With Peres *[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 10 Oct]* .... I 2
- Lubrani on Lebanon, Lahd Army, Shi'ites *[MA'ARIV 10 Oct]* .... I 3
- Lebanese Forces Chief Afram Dismissed .... I 4
  - Good Relations Unchanged *[HA'ARETZ 10 Oct]* .... I 5
- Arabic Broadcast on Withdrawal From Lebanon .... I 5
- Beirut Media: Syrian Troops Moving Into Lebanon .... I 5
- Amal Movement Leader Said Killed by Extremists .... I 5
  - Lahd Army Accused .... I 6
- Convention of Shi'ites Expresses Support for IDF .... I 6
- Suhmur Massacre Suspects Not To Be Released .... I 6
- UNRWA Says IDF Prevents Supply Shipments .... I 6
- IDF Officers Trained for Lebanon Liaison Unit *[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 8 Oct]* .... I 6
- New Policy Being Examined for Territories *[DAVAR 8 Oct]* .... I 6
  - Arab Bank in Nabulus Eyed .... I 7
  - Nabulus Businessman Comments .... I 7
  - Columnist Urges Liberalization *['AL HAMISHMAR 8 Oct]* .... I 8
- Village League Leader, Qiryat Arba' Mayor Meet .... I 9
- Tulkarm Funded by Civilian Administration .... I 9
- Attorney's Office on Nabulus Prison Conditions .... I 9
- Judaean Settlers Patrol Refugee Camp .... I 9
- Comptroller Cuts Own Budget by Extra 2 Percent *[THE JERUSALEM POST 10 Oct]* .... I 10
- Ministerial Committee Approves New Property Tax .... I 10
- NRP, SHAS Agree on Government Portfolios *['AL HAMISHMAR 8 Oct]* .... I 10
- Arabic Broadcast Cites Egypt's 'Ali Statement .... I 10

UN Says Dead Sea Canal Would Harm Jordan .... I 10
Agriculture Officials in Paris Discuss EEC Role *[DAVAR 10 Oct]* .... I 10

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Joint Communique Issued on CPSU Delegation Visit .... Q 1
Talks Held Between FLN, Italian Communist Party .... Q 1
    PCI Leader Begins Talks *[Milan L'UNITA 8 Oct]* .... Q 1
    Italian Delegation Departs .... Q 1
    Communique on Delegation's Visit .... Q 1
Premier Addresses Arab Transport Ministers' Meeting .... Q 2

LIBYA

U.S. 'Provocations' Against UN Mission Protested .... Q 2
Al-Turayki Sees Bourkina Faso President in New York .... Q 2
IRNA Cites Al-Qadhdhafi on Military Pact With Iran .... Q 2
Turkish Naval Commander Begins Official Contacts *[Ankara]* .... Q 3
Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Lebanese Envoy .... Q 3
Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Cable From Amir of Kuwait .... Q 3

MOROCCO

Foreign Affairs Minister Belkziz Addresses UN .... Q 3

SUDAN

Qatar's AL-RAYAH: Ethiopia Blocking Nile *[WAKH]* .... Q 4
Foreign Minister 'Uthman Addresses UN .... Q 4
'Uthman Meets PLO's Qaddumi, U.S. Official .... Q 5
Al-Tayyib Returns From ROK, UAE Visits .... Q 5
    Al-Tayyib Briefs Numayri .... Q 5
Numayri Calls for People's Assembly Session .... Q 5

TUNISIA

Trade Development With Algeria Discussed *[L'ACTION 27 Sep]* .... Q 6
Bourguiba Receives Kuwaiti Finance Minister .... Q 6
Prime Minister Mzali To Visit PRC .... Q 6

WESTERN SAHARA

AFP: Abdelaziz Criticizes Moroccan Policies .... Q 6
Algiers: SDAR President Departs Madagascar .... Q 7

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Greets Honecker on GDR Anniversary .... R 1
Eritrean Radio Reports Ethiopian Forces' Attack *[Voice of the Broad Masses]* .... R 1
Eritrean Radio Reports Battle Successes *[Voice of the Broad Masses]* .... R 1

KENYA

Mwangale Addresses UN General Assembly .... R 1

SOMALIA

Radio Halgan: Students Killed Fleeing Conscription ..... R 2

UGANDA

President Obote Delivers Anniversary Speech ..... R 2

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

CAR Envoy Talks With Biya; Banqui Incident Discussed ..... S 1
Briefs: New Minister Counselor in Moscow ..... S 1

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Tanda Appointed Secretary General of CMRN Presidency ..... S 1

CHAD

French-Libyan Supervision of Withdrawal Approved ..... S 1
GUNT Spokesman Cited on Paris 'Mini-Summit' *[Brussels LE SOIR 8 Oct p3]* ..... S 1
UNICEF Seeks Massive Aid Effort for Drought Victims ..... S 2
New Army Chief Of Staff Appointed ..... S 3

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Kuwait Agrees To Finance Airport Extension Project ..... S 3

ZAIRE

Talks on Reopening Congo Border Post Underway ..... S 3
Mobutu Returns From 20-Day Visit Abroad ..... S 3

WEST AFRICA

BURKINA

Cabinet Approves Loan Agreements, Envoys ..... T 1

GUINEA

President Conte Grants Audience to Dignitaries ..... T 1

LIBERIA

Mano River Ministers Approve Union Budget ..... T 2

NIGERIA

Buhari: Embassy in Turkey May Be Reopened ..... T 2
Sao Tome's Da Costa Meets Lagos Governor ..... T 3
Former Minister, Assistant Receive Jail Sentence ..... T 3
Sentences Reduced for Former Governors, Others ..... T 3

SENEGAL

Diouf to Visit Italy; Envoy to Thailand ..... T 4
Health Minister Departs For Visit to PRC ..... T 4

- Libreville on Reason For Dismissal of Minister .... T 4
- National Assembly Secretary General Appointed .... T 4
- Observers Still Waiting To Be Deployed in Chad .... T 4

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

- Luanda Power Outage Called 'Supply Line Breakdown' .... U 1
    - 'Sabotage' Caused Blackout .... U 1
- Defense Forces Wipe Out 45 UNITA 'Criminals' .... U 1
- Jorge Returns to Luanda From UNGA Session .... U 1
- Interior Minister Delivering Message to Machel .... U 1
- ANGOP Scorns Reports of DPRK Troop Involvement .... U 1

LESOTHO

- Welcome Change Noted in Relations With RSA .... U 2

MAURITIUS

- U.S., U.K. Deny Missiles Installed at Diego Garcia .... U 2

MOZAMBIQUE

- Maputo City Rejects Cease-fire With 'Bandits' .... U 3
- Minister Explains Pretoria Pact to Church Leaders .... U 3
- Pretoria Pact To Prove Reality of Nkomati Accord .... U 3
- FRG Offers Financial Aid for Modernization Projects *[Johannesburg]*........ U 4
- SDAR Leader Leaves After 2-Day Visit .... U 4

SOUTH AFRICA

- Botha Comments on Visit by UK Labor Envoy .... U 4
    - Families Allowed To Visit 'Fugitives' .... U 5
- Opposition Criticizes Botha on 'Coventry Four' .... U 5
- UDF Meets To Discuss Accusations by Le Grange *[Umtata]*........ U 6
    - UDF Discusses Possibile Banning .... U 6
    - UDF Called 'Wing' of ANC .... U 7
    - ANC Links Pose 'Dangers' .... U 8
- Pretoria Talks Extended Additional Day *[Maputo]*........ U 8
- Spokesman Praises Leabua Speech on Relations .... U 8

PNC Members in Jordan To Meet 'Arafat in Tunis
JN101012 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 10 Oct 84

[Text] Amman — The Palestinian revolution's leadership extended invitations to a number of PNC members and Palestinian political figures in Jordan yesterday to meet with Yasir 'Arafat and the Palestinian revolution's leadership in Tunis for consultations on the PLO's current position and on convening the PNC's 17th session, which is expected to be held in Algiers. Those invited are: Dr As'ad 'Abd al-Rahman, lawyer 'Abd al-'Aziz Saqr, Mrs In'am 'Abd al-Hadi, engineer Ibrahim Abu 'Ayyash, Hamid Abu Sittah, Dr Hanna Nasir, 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, engineer Fahd al-Qawasimah, Muhammad Milhim, Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Salih, Yasir 'Amr, Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Haj Ahmad, Dr Janil Maraqah, 'Abd al-Majid Shuman, Samir al-Khatib, 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, and Archbishop Iliya Khuri.

AL-BAYAN Foresees 'Arafat Visit to Jordan
GF102010 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 9 Oct 84 pp 1, 14

[Excerpts] Algiers — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, will arrive in Algeria today to hold talks with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid to discuss the subject of the PNC meeting in Algeria.

Diplomatic sources in Algeria stated that if Algeria agreed to host the PNC, then 'Arafat will call for the convocation of the council shortly. If Algeria cannot host the meeting, then it is expected that Yasir 'Arafat will go to the Jordanian capital, Amman. These sources expect that 'Arafat's visit will take place during Mubarak's visit to Jordan where an Egyptian-Jordanian-Palestinian summit will be held, or immediately after the conclusion of Mubarak's visit, in order to learn from King Husayn the results of Mubarak's talks in the Jordanian capital.

A responsible Palestinian source expected that 'Arafat and Khalaf will head for Algeria within the next 24 hours to hold comprehensive talks with President Chadli Bendjedid on the extent of his country's readiness to host the upcoming PNC session.

Fatah Central Committee Resumes Meetings
JN101718 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1613 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] With Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] attending, the Fatah Central Committee resumed its meetings in Tunis yesterday. Our radio correspondent said that the Committee discussed the latest developments in holding the PNC and the efforts being exerted to achieve this goal. The correspondent added that the committee also discussed the results of Abu 'Ammar's visit to the GDR, during which he participated in the GDR's 35th national day celebrations.

Fatah Meeting Blames U.S. for PNC Postponement
JN052004 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1935 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Tunis, 5 Oct (INA) -- The Fatah Central Committee ended a meeting that began here earlier today. The meeting was attended by Fatah Revolutionary Council members, Fatah Military Council Members, leaders of Palestinian popular organizations, and officials of Fatah's social, economic, and cultural bodies.

Palestinian sources said that the meeting, which was attended by 500 Fatah cadres, lasted 3 hours and was addressed by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and a number of Fatah Central Committee members. The Palestinian news agency WAFA said the speakers stressed the importance of and the need for convening the PNC as soon as possible, referring to the attempts to play down the importance of the problems and the pressures being brought to bear to postpone the meeting in order to paralyze the efficiency of the Palestinian people's elected institutions, striking at the PLO, and creating alternatives to it.

In their speeches the Fatah Central Committee members asserted that there is a U.S. decision to prevent the PNC meeting. President Reagan's administration is exercising all sorts of pressures to realize this end. They said that these attempts will not succeed and that the Palestinian people, represented by their leadership and legitimate, revolutionary organizations, will defeat this plot.

The Central Committee members expressed hope that Algeria would respond to the efforts aimed at convening the PNC in Algiers, particularly since Algeria is one of the signitories to and a party bound by the Algiers-Aden agreement.

WAFA explained that a Fatah Central Committee delegation will visit Algiers in the next few days to hold official talks with the Algerian leadership. The delegation will acquaint Algerian leaders with the Fatah leadership's recent resolutions regarding the issue of convening the PNC and the need to speed up this process in order to reinforce the unity of the Palestinian National Action factions away from all forms of custodianship and subservience and to protect independent Palestinian decisionmaking, represented in the PLO and its legitimate leadership, from future dangers. It is to be noted that today's Fatah meeting marks the conclusion of the series of meetings that began in Tunis on Monday in the presence of 'Arafat.

Palestinians Issue Statement on PNC Meeting
GF101750 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Following repeated meetings which included the Palestinian leadership and cadres in Yemen and following a final meeting which was held at the PLO office in Sanaa in order to discuss the objectiveness of the convocation of the PNC and its delay, the participants — after much discussion — agreed to send the following cable [not further specified]:

The Palestinian revolution forces — which under your leadership fought honorable battles for the Arab nation in confronting the

Zionist enemy and its military machine supported by U.S. imperialism in the war of annihilation, the war aimed at our people in 1982, and in the battles fought in defense of Palestinian decisionmaking in Tripoli in 1983 — reaffirm using all their capabilities to defend independent Palestinian decisionmaking. They also reaffirm their adherence to the principles of the Palestinian revolution to reject tutelage, subordination and containment. They urge you and all Palestinian nationalists and Arabs to quickly convene the PNC to demonstrate Palestinian (?integrity), and thus to scuttle all plans concocted by all enemies, rancorous, spiteful, and vile to interfere in Palestinian affairs. We pledge and vow that we will continue in the revolution until victory is attained.

[Signed] The forces of the Sabra and Shatila martyrs, the Air Force, the naval force, the Scientific Committee, the Palestinian Red Crescent, the Association of Caring for the Affairs of the Children of the Martyrs of Palestine — Samid.

Fatah Official Says Algeria-PDRY Mediation Failed

GF101920 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 10 Oct 84 pp 1, 15

[Report from Tunis]

[Excerpt] Khalid al-Hasan, alias Abu al-Sa'id, member of the Fatah Central Committee, said the recent Algerian-PDRY mediation with Syria did not succeed and made no progress. He said that the Algerian stance toward the hosting of the PNC meeting has not yet been defined.

In a telephone conversation with *AL-KHALIJ* yesterday, Abu al-Sa'id said that Abu Jihad, the Fatah representative in the dialogue that resulted in the Aden-Algiers agreement with the Democratic Alliance, is currently in Algiers in order to learn the final position of the two Arab sides that signed the agreement, the Algerian and PDRY Governments. He said that 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, PDRY representative in the talks which led to the agreement, will arrive in Algiers today to hold talks with Algerian officials in order to adopt a joint position on implementing the Aden-Algiers agreement which includes a pledge for the PNC's convocation of all signatories to the agreement.

Abu al-Sa'id pointed out that Yasir 'Arafat and Abu Iyad are waiting for a signal from Algeria to host the talks and fix a date for the convocation of the PNC. The two Palestinian officials will leave for Algiers to meet with Yemeni and Algerian officials. However, if there is no response, the PNC will convene elsewhere, the venue to be announced in due time.

Abu al-Sa'id denied that Tunis or the Arab League headquarters in Tunis are eligible places for the PNC's convocation and said that there are many other subsiitutes, pointing out that he personally prefers the PNC to meet in Amman with the livetelevision transmission of its proceedings to the Palestinian people in the occupied territories. He said the only restriction for holding the PNC sessions in Amman is that they will encourage hostile media reaction and will result in the rejection of one of the Palestinian organizations — which signed the Aden sgreement — to participate in the PNC sessions unless the sessions are held in Algiers.

Concerning the dialogue with the Democratic Alliance, Abu al-Sa'id said: Everything has stopped now, and when the Alliance or some of its members want to participate in the PNC sessions, then we will hold those sessions. He said there is no such thing as Palestinian unanimity anymore, and that we are the majority without any suppression and the opposition without any dictatorship.

Regarding his evaluation of the new Jordanian-Egyptian ties on the proposed settlement plans, Abu al-Sa'id said that neither Jordan nor Egypt will go ahead with a settlemneent without the Palestinians. When asked about which Palestinians he was talking about, he said: Here lies the significance of the PNC convocation and the consolidation of the independent Palestinian will so that it can say no and yes. He said that the Palestinian stance will restore its effectiveness if it clearly defines its stance toward everything that is proposed and discussed.

Abu al-Sa'id expected the region to witness major political moves following the results of the U.S. elections and asked: How are we going to face these moves and how are we going to deal with them if stagnation continues to prevail in the Palestinian work and the Palestinian arena. Abu al-Sa'id affirmed that the region will witness big political and military moves during the first half of 1985. He said that the Middle East is a primary strategic region and that it is not the North or South Pole.

Abu al-Sa'id called upon the Palestinian organizations which are relatively independent, according to his description, to participate in the PNC sessions to be held shortly and said that nonattendance at those sessions means submission to pressure.

Lebanon Reports Formation of New Palestinian Group

NC101728 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Press reports from Al-Biqa' have indicated that a new Palestinian group was formed today and that this group has given itself the name of the Palestinian Arab Revolutionary Knights [al-fursan ath-thawriyah al-'arabiyah al-filastiniyah]. It has been learned that this group, which is close to Libya, has strong relations with the Palestinian groups which form the National Alliance.

GULF AFFAIRS

Al-Jazirah Shield II Maneuvers Underway

GF101520 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1400 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Hafar al-Batin, 10 Oct (WAKH) — The (?first) stage of the Al-Jazirah Shield II tactical military exercises began today. Forces from GCC countries are taking part in these exercises in Hafar al-Batin region in Saudi Arabia. The major forces taking part in the final stage of the maneuvers arrived in the region today. Forward elements of the forces began to arrive last Saturday in order to facilitate all the processes designed to transfer the major forces to defined positions. A camp was set up to include 1,000 tents to house the participating forces; a field hospital was also set up in the region.

Al-Jazirah Shield II maneuvers — which takes place 1 year after the Al-Jazirah Shield I maneuvers were held in the UAE — includes parachuting of soldiers and equipment in addition to rapid deployment, air support, and night training offensive operations. U.S.-made Skyhawk planes and French-made F-1 and F-2 planes are taking part in these maneuvers. In this context, other aerial maneuvers will take place in December and include [planes] from the Saudi and Kuwaiti Air Forces. GCC chiefs of staff, a number of senior officers and the head of the GCC Military Committee will follow up the final stages of the Al-Jazirah Shield II exercises.

These exercises are taking place as part of the framework which was set by the GCC defense ministers on the recommendations of the Military Technical Committee. These recommendations are designed to form a joint Gulf rapid deployment force capable of repulsing any attack on any of the countries in the region.

Saudi Commander on GCC Maneuvers, Aims

LD101031 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0740 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Hafar al Batin, 10 Oct (SPA) — The commander of the Al-Jazirah II exercises, Brigadier General 'Abd al-Rahman al-'Alkami, said that all necessary preparations and arrangements for the Al-Jazirah II exercises have been completed. He said that the Armed Forces in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia prepared and arranged for theseexercises based on the participation of land, air and naval defense forces. He pointed out that the exercises have now started.

In a statement made yesterday, Al-'Alkami mentioned that forces participating in the exercise have begun arriving at the exercise zone. He explained that every exercise or program has specific aims which take into consideration the purpose for which such exercises and training is being held.

He said that the general purpose of the Al-Jazirah/exercises stresses the concept of joint cooperation among the GCC countries in the military sphere and in emphasizing that the members of the Council are one entity, dependent — after God — on its armed forces achieving fighting experience in rapid deployment and also defending its potential and preserving its security and stability.

Brig Gen 'Abd ar-Rahman al-'Alkami said that among the aims of this exercise are the creation of suitable conditions to strengthen the bond of brotherhood, comradeship and cooperation among the armed forces of the GCC members, and to develop conditions for joint action to operate as one group in addition to discovering the extent of the speed of forces' response in carrying out joint land, sea and air movements.

The commander of the Al-Jazirah II exercise explained these general aims become more specific during an exercise and have been planned before the exercise. A number of aims are being fulfilled, such as training commanders and staff in achieving coordination for various military operations; training joint units to implement fighting defense operations according to th operations' rules; and to give the participating forces the opportunity to become acquainted with the methods of operation and systems followed by the Kingdom's Armed Forces.

Brig Gen al-'Alkami mentioned that there are other aims for this exercise, namely, to test proficiency and accuracy in carrying out orders; to test the efficiency of military equipment and its operational suitability in various terrains and different atmospheric conditions; to test the proficiency of the logistics elements; and to test the proficiency of the communications system and its suitability considering the various armies taking part.

The commander of the Al-Jazirah II exercises mentioned that among the specific aims of this exercise is to test the effectiveness of back-up fighting methods. He pointed out that useful lessons will be learned, and that he has made sure that in this year's exercises the participating forces have learned from the first exercises, which were held in the UAE, and that every new exercise will be better than its predecessor.

Brig Gen al-'Alkami stressed that according to the directives of His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general, and of His Royal Highness Prince 'Abd al-Rahman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy minister of aviation and defense, all necessary arrangements to complete the exercises in all their essential aspects and requirements have been drawn up so that their general and specific aims will be achieved.

With regard to a question as to the type of weapons being used in this exercise, the commander mentioned that all branches of the Saudi Armed Forces — land and naval — will be taking part in this exercise, without specifying the types of weapons. He stressed that there are no new weapons being used in this exercise.

With regard to the exercise plan concentrating on confronting any aggression on GCC members, Brig Gen al-'Alkami said that the senior commands in the countries of the Council have more than once explained that only their sons will defend the countries of the Gulf; hence, this current exercise represents joint training for these forces, and places them in a state of readiness to confront any aggression against any GCC country.

The commander of the Al-Jazirah II exercises affirmed that they are not directed against any specific enemy. He said the armed forces taking part in this exercise are benefitting from the diversification of types of weapons used. He pointed out that the exercises give the armed forces the opportunity to use effectively all the weapons at their disposal.

Brig Gen al-'Alkami mentioned that there is a committee to follow up on the results of these exercises and to draw lessons from them. The resulting report will be submitted to the GCC General Secretariat in order to study any weaknesses, learn from points of strength, and apply them in any forthcoming Al-Jazirah exercises held annually in the countries of the GCC.

KUWAIT

KUNA Cites Finance Minister on Talks in Tunisia

LD102128 Kuwait KUNA in English 1733 GMT 10 Oct 84

[By Nabil al-Baradie]

[Text] Tunis, Oct 10 (KUNA) — Kuwait's Oil and Finance Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah said here Wednesday that the priority given to Kuwaiti investments in Tunisia aims at achieving success for joint Tunisian-Kuwaiti projects, and disclosed that Kuwait has so far invested more than 55 million Tunisian dinars in industrial projects here.

In a joint interview with KUNA and the Tunisian televison, Shaykh 'Ali said Kuwait is giving special significance to the investment in Tunisia, adding that it is important to meet periodically in order to follow up progress of projects which the Kuwait fund for economic development is financing. The interview was [word indistinct] following a joint meeting headed by Shaykh 'Ali and Tunisian economy [words indistinct] Kuwait's ambassador here Mizran al-Hamad, the Tunisian delegate to Kuwait Abdeljelil Mehri, and board chairman and managing director of Kuwait Petrochemical Industries Company Abdul Baqi al-Nouri [KUNA spelling].

Shaykh Khalifah said economic relations between Kuwait and Tunisia are wide and cover different sectors, including investment in industrial, touristic and banking sectors. Speaking about the joint Tunisian-Kuwaiti projects, Shaykh 'Ali said they are "on the correct path," and said the cooperation between the Kuwaiti fund and the Tunisian establishments is progressing very well. The Kuwaiti minister said the talks he had with the ministers he met during his visit here focussed on problems facing joint projects and means of solving them.

Speaking about Kuwait's investments in the touristic sector, Shaykh 'Ali said Kuwait had participated in several projects in that field, most of which had been completed, adding that "those projects are successful ones and we hope they will continue the same in future."

Answering a question on the future Kuwaiti investment plans in Tunisia Shaykh 'Ali said priority at present is for ensuring success of existing projects so as to furnish solid basis for future ventures. On obstacles facing Kuwait's investments in Tunisia, the Kuwaiti minister said "we [words indistinct] to sit with our brothers, the Tunisian officials, and speak frankly to overcome any such problems."

Earlier today, Shaykh 'Ali met with President Habib Bourguiba, Premier Mohamed Mzali, and Finance Minister Salah Mbarka in attendance of the Kuwaiti ambassador here.

OMAN

Briefs

Outgoing Omani Envoy — Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Ghalib 'Abdallah Jubran, Omani ambassador to Egypt, on the end of his term. [Summary][*Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 Oct 84 GF*]

Outgoing Swedish Envoy — Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id today received Sweden's Ambassador to Oman Fredrik Bergenstrahle, at the expiration of his term of office in Oman. [Summary] [*Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 6 Oct 84 GF*]

New Jordanian Ambassador — Sayf ibn Hamad al-Battashi, under secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, received in his office today the credentials of Mazin al-Nashashibi, the Jordanian ambassador. Present on this occasion were 'Awad ibn Badr al-Shanfari, acting director of Arab affairs at the Foreign Ministry; and 'Ali ibn 'Abdallah al-Musafir, acting head of protocol at the Foreign Ministry. [Text][*Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 7 Oct 84 GF*]

QATAR

Briefs

1983 Imports — Doha, Oct 4 (WAKH) — The value of Qatar's imports during 1983 totalled 5.298 billion Qatari riyals [QR] ($1.455 billion), a decline of 25.2 percent compared to 1982 when imports totalled QR7.087 billion ($1.95 billion). This brings the level of imports to normal since 1982 is considered an exceptional year. The annual report on foreign trade issued by the Central Statistical Organisation shows that Qatar imports from all other Arab countries in 1983 totalled QR261.5 million including QR172.8 from GCC member states. The report, published today by the weekly economic paper *ASWAQ AL-KHALIJ*, said Qatar's imports from the EEC reached QR2.19 billion, imports from other European countries which were not EEC members reached QR256.2 million, Eastern bloc QR52.7 million, USA QR482.5 million and Brazil QR57.7 million. Imports from Asian countries amounted to QR1.6 billion and from Australia and New Zealand QR165.9 million, while for African countries imports totalled QR4.9 million, the report said. [Text][*Manama WAKH in English 1620 GMT 4 Oct 84 GF*]

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Minister Visits Brazil, Signs Accords

For reportage on the visit to Brazil of Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, including reportson agreements signed, see the Brazil section of the 10 October Latin America *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

BRIEFS

Military Promotions — By a royal decree issued on 17 September, the following officers have been promoted: Brigadier General Ibrahim ibn 'Ali al-Rajihi to major general as of 30 June. Colonel 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn 'Abd Rabbuh al-Hajimi to brigadier general as of 7 July; Brigadier General Mahmmud ibn Muhammad Bakhsh to major general as of 29 July; and Colonel 'Uthman ibn Muhammad ibn Idriss to brigadier general as of 10 July. [Summary][*Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 9 Oct 84 LD*]

UAE

Foreign Minister Returns From United Nations

GF091800 Manama WAKH in English 1520 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Oct (WAKH) — UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah returned here today from New York after participating in the United Nations General Assembly session.'Abdallah delivered the UAE policy speech at the United Nations on 3 October. He stressed the need for finding a just solution to the Middle East crisis, and ending the Iraq-Iran war. He also attended meetings with foreign ministers from the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council and the Islamic Conference Organization.

YAR

President Visits USSR, Meets Chernenko

For reportage on the visit to the Soviet Union by President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers, including his meetings with Chernenko, and his banquet speech, see the 9 October Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

WAKH: Indian President To Make 3-Day Visit

GF051529 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1400 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text]Sanaa, 5 Oct (WAKH) — Indian President Zail Singh will make a 3-day visit to the YAR on 29 October. During his visit, the Indian president will hold talks with YAR President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih on bilateral relations and issues of common interest.

Briefs

Cooperation Agreement With EEC — Brussels, 9 Oct (WAKH) — The European Economic Community and North Yemen signed an economic cooperation agreement here today. On the EEC side it was signed by minister of foreign, [as received] while it was signed on the Yemeni side by Minister of Development 'Ali al-Junayd. The five years agreement also enables North Yemen to export its products to the EEC countries. [Text] [*Manama WAKH in English 1640 GMT 9 Oct 84 GF*]

Foreign Minister on Arab Ties, U.S. Policy

PM101325 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 8 Oct 84 p 7

[Unattributed "exclusive" interview with Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid in New York — date not given]

[Text] *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*: What does the resumption of Egyptian-Jordanian diplomatic relations mean as far as the Middle East peace efforts are concerned?

Al-Majid: We are happy about Jordan's step. In my UN speech last Friday, I praised King Husayn's courage and wisdom. This step is significant at both the Arab and the international levels. At the Arab level it means a return to normal conditions, although we had excellent relations with Jordan even before relations were restored. I am confident that other Arab states will follow Jordan's step and resume relations with Egypt.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: Do you believe that Iraq will be the second country to resume relations with Egypt?

Al-Majid: That is up to the Iraqi Government, but Egyptian public opinion expects our Iraqi brothers to take the same step as Jordan.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: Do you see this step as a prelude to other steps toward the establishment of peace in the region?

Al-Majid: It is indeed a very important step toward strengthening the peace efforts, but of course there are some difficulties facing the region. We believe that the Jordanian move is a step in the right direction and it will boost understanding in the region. Other steps must be taken but, as the saying goes, a 1,000-mile journey begins with a single step.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: Having met with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, how do you view U.S. policy in the Middle East at this point?

Al-Majid: I believe that we now stand at a crossroads with regards to the U.S. policy. I was pleased with President Reagan's speech at the UN General Assembly. I believe the speech was encouraging because President Reagan said that the United States is a partner in the peace process and he spoke again about the Middle East peace initiative which Egypt has supported. President Reagan also expressed support for peace negotiations by all the parties concerned and for a settlement of the Palestinian question.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: Do you view President Reagan's speech as a part of the election campaign?

Al-Majid: I do not think it was because he was addressing the international community and reaffirming the official U.S. position.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: In your view, has the United States played the part of honest mediator in the Middle East?

Al-Majid: At times the Americans did make an effort, but in some cases they faced difficulties which made the peace process extremely hard. The Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 was a crippling blow to the peace efforts and it complicated matters considerably. The U.S. interference in Lebanon has harmed U.S. interests. Not only did it result in U.S. casualties but it was also detrimental to the U.S. role in the region. We now hope that, with U.S. help, the Israeli forces will withdraw from Lebanon. As I said before, we are now at a crossroads in the Middle East and the result will affect the entire region.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: What part is Egypt playing in Lebanon?

Al-Majid: Let me first say very clearly that Egypt condemned the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Our slogan at the time was "Hands off Lebanon." That was addressed to all sides. We said: Let the Lebanese people determine their own fate. We have maintained that position ever since, and it applied to the regrettable events which led to the Sabra and Shatila massacres. Now, following the new Israeli Government's decision to withdraw from Lebanon, we see some hope. I believe that decision is a step in the right direction because they do not make their withdrawal conditional on a simultaneous Syrian withdrawal and they are seeking the support of the United States and other states. I believe that the Israeli withdrawal could be real and not just a sham. In that case Egypt can help through its presence in the Security Council and through the UN emergency forces in southern Lebanon, which could play an active part in keeping the peace and in helping the Lebanese Government impose its legitimate authority throughout Lebanon and in negotiating legitimate security arrangements with Israel on Israel's northern borders.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: What is the present state of Egyptian-Palestinian relations?

Al-Majid: Our relations with the Palestinians are good and we are in contact with them here. A PLO delegation came to meet me here and we held lengthy talks here and in Malta. We are in continuous contact with them. We urge a rearrangement of the Palestinian house. They should rearrange their house in such a way as to ensure order and get an authorization from the PNC to enable them to proceed toward a peaceful settlement of the Palestinian question.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: Is there any idea of convening the PNC in Cairo? Is that acceptable to you?

Al-Majid: I do not know if the Palestinians want to do that. We understand that they want to hold it in Algiers.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: In your opinion, what role should the Soviet Union play in the Middle East?

Al-Majid: The Soviet Union is a superpower and it has its own interests. We welcome any constructive Soviet role. As you know, we have restored normal relations with Moscow and we have exchanged ambassadors. I have met with Andrey Gromyko here. There may be differences of opinion between us, which is natural, but as a UN Security Council member, the Soviet Union cannot be ignored in the future. Even when talking about the UN emergency forces in Lebanon, the Soviet Union should have a say in any security arrangements in Lebanon. This is necessary, bearing in mind that Israel, Lebanon, the United States, and Egypt want the United Nations to play a part in the establishment of peace in Lebanon. How can that be done without the Soviet Union?

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: If Israel has indeed managed to seize 55 percent of the West Bank land to build settlements on it, does this mean that the Israeli policy has reached the point of no return as far as giving the West Bank back to the Palestinians?

Al-Majid: Nothing has reached the point of no return. The question of the Israeli settlements is a tragedy. We have always maintained that the Israeli settlements in the West Bank and Gaza are an obstacle to peace. On many occasions we drew the attention of the Israelis to the serious situation in the occupied territories. This matter must be brought to an end and the settlements must be frozen. The responsibility for that falls on the shoulders of the Israeli Government because that approach will not bring peace to the West Bank and Gaza. We in Egypt have frequently said that and we hope Israel will take steps to rectify the situation.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: How can Israel do that?

Al-Majid: There is a new government in Israel, and a change in the policy of Israel is a necessity. We will be watching what the new government does in this connection. We in Egypt have sensed some encouragement from Israel. I am sure that the Israelis want peace like every other nation. How can we expect the Israeli people to be different from the Egyptian or Palestinian people?

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: Have you noticed any change in Israeli public opinion?

Al-Majid: We have noticed that the Israeli people are beginning to take a stand against the extremism, radicalism, and racism which are emerging in Israel at present. These are encouraging signs, and certainly there is hope. We must always remember the demonstrations staged in Israel when the Sabra and Shatila massacres were committed.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: In your view, what change is required in the U.S. policy toward the Middle East?

Al-Majid: The United States should pursue a balanced policy to preserve its interests. The United States has an enormous asset of goodwill in the Middle East.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: Regarding the suicide operations and the blowing up of embassies in the region, should we not ask why that is happening instead of talking about ways of fighting "international terrorism"?

Al-Majid: The most dangerous thing about this matter is the terrorism of states. Individual terrorism is also bad. Of course we should ask why these things are happening.

Defense Minister Abu Ghazalah on Arms, Aid

Discusses Military Production

NC052220 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, has affirmed that the Egyptian Armed Forces are now in a better position than they were during their preparation for the 1973 October war. He also said that there is a plan to develop their arming, training, and preparedness through 1992.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah noted that Egypt has made major strides in the defense equipment industry and that tangible progress has been achieved in this respect. We have actually succeeded in producing more than 95 percent of the various kinds of ammunition used in the Armed Forces, and we are on the way to achieving self-sufficiency in producing ammunition for the modern weapons recently put into service, he said. He added: We are also producing various kinds of small arms, up to 23mm, and have actually began to produce heavy artillery up to 155mm in our military factories.

Abu Ghazalah said that the Egyptian Armed Forces are currently developing the first Egyptian antiaircraft gun, which will have a 23mm dual barrel and will be mounted on an armored vehicle, supported by radar and modern firing guidance equipment. We have also began to develop the first Egyptian antiaircraft rocket, called "'Ayn al-Saqr," to reflect the rapid development being witnessed in the world's fighter aircraft industry.

Abu Ghazalah expessed hope that the resumption of relations with Jordan will initiate the restoration of relations with other Arab states, and that Arab markets will be open to Egypt's military products, which can compete with the most sophisticated types of products in the world.

Arms Supplies, Suppliers Noted

NC060848 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0[illegible]42 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Cairo, 6 Oct (MENA) — Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, has stated that Egypt has signed a contract with the British Marconi Underwater Systems Company for the purchase of naval torpedoes, which will start arriving at the beginning of next year. He also said that Egypt will receive modern mine sweepers and hunters so that we can confront any terrorist acts.

In a statement published today in the newspaper *AKHBAR AL-YAWM*, Abu Ghazalah said Egypt will receive the first batch of Mirage 2000 planes during 1985, adding that the Mirage 2000 is one of the most modern multi-purpose aircraft in the world and that it outperforms the Super-Etendard plane.

Abu Ghazalah said that the Air Force is the main deterrent weapon in our age and the decisive element in securing and implementing any defensive operations. Hence, there is a need to strengthen this weapon. We have Eastern bloc planes and we have U.S. planes, the latter representing the backbone of our Air Force.

Abu Ghazalah added on the occasion of the October war anniversary celebrations that Egypt also has French-British helicopters. Agreement has also been reached with France to supply Egypt with Mirage 5, Alpha Jet, and Mirage 2000 planes, as well as Gazelle helicopters, not only as imports but also as part of joint industrial projects to serve the needs of Egypt and the Arab states.

In his statement to the newspaper *AKHBAR AL-YAWM*, Abu Ghazalah said Egypt is rebuilding and developing its Armed Forces, in addition to modernizing and developing its stock of Eastern bloc arms and equipment.

Answering a question on Egypt's military strategy, Abu Ghazalah said: Egypt follows a strategy of possessing capabilities for deterring any aggression, keeping an appropriate level of forces that can achieve its security objectives, maintaining a high level of readiness for its Armed Forces so that they can face any sudden threats, working continuously to improve the Armed Forces' performance, and diversifying the sources of weapons so that Egypt will not come under any pressure.

Dealing with political issues, Abu Ghazalah said that Egypt's policy is based on nonalignment and evenhandedness in its foreign relations with all international parties. Egypt also rejects pacts in all their forms. Therefore, there are no pacts between us and any international or regional power.

Concluding his statement, Abu Ghazalah affirmed that the Egyptian-Sudanese integration is not directed against any party or any state, but aims at harnessing the two countries' resources and achieving their national objectives as a step toward achieving Arab cooperation.

U.S. Aid, Support Discussed

PM101553 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 6 Oct 84 p 3

[Interview with Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense and War Production Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah by Sana' al-Said — date, place not given]

[Excerpt] Al-Sa'id: For armament to be adequate and complete it must be viewed within the context of strategic relations. To what extent do you apply this principle in your dealings with the arms exporting countries, particularly the United States?

Abu Ghazalah: It is common knowledge throughout the world that any armament contract concluded by any state is based on political approvals and on approval by the governments of the producing countries. The answer to your question is simply that we study modern weapons and arms development, seek approval and consent before asking for detailed specifications of the types chosen to meet our Armed Forces' requirements, and then, after thorough study, evaluation, and local tests and approval, we conclude contracts according to plan.

As regards our relations with the various states, they are free from restrictions, limits, or conditions. That is our policy. I am happy to assure you that the United States approves all our requests, however advanced, and our relations in this field are perfect and the cooperation quite excellent. We exchange expertise, studies, and views without any restrictions or pressures.

Al-Sa'id: Now that the U.S. role in the region has diminished, is the military alliance between you and the United States still strong, or has there been some change?

Abu Ghazalah: One of the main principles of our foreign policy is nonalignment and balanced relations with all international sides. More than that, we reject all kinds and forms of alliances. Accordingly, there are no alliances between us and any world or regional power.

The present circumstances of our region make it incumbent on us to steadily endeavor to maintain adequate defense capabilities and to develop these capabilities to suit the changing situation around us. Since we are a developing country without sufficient resources to modernize our arms and equipment overnight, we seek to obtain an adequate level of defense capabilities from various world sources. The United States is one of these sources, especially if we consider the tangible financial facilities we get from the United States and its agreement to supply us with types we choose, as a grant.

Al-Sa'id: It has been said that U.S. military aid to Israel will be doubled by the beginning of next year. What about you? Do you expect an increase in aid to you?

Abu Ghazalah: Determination of the annual U.S. military aid to other states is a long and complex process and only becomes final after U.S. congressional approval. It is difficult to predict anything now. We naturally look forward to an increase in that aid if there is such a possibility.

'Ali: Israel Unaffected by Jordan's Decision

NC101837 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1810 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Cairo, 10 Oct (MENA) — Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has emphasized that the restoration of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Jordan will pave the way for the peace efforts in the Middle East region and will give momentum to the peaceful settlement of the Palestinian issue. In a statement broadcast over the BBC today, the prime minister said that Jordan is a frontline country and closely linked with the West Bank. Similarly, Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali added, the Palestinians are closely linked with Jordan; hence, Jordan's importance in any future peace talks.

Asked if the restoration of Egyptian-Jordanian relations constitutes the first step in a decline [taraju'] in Egypt's relations with Israel, the prime minister pointed out that the return of unity and solidarity does not work against Israel. He added: The Egyptian efforts for peace have not been affected. Our relations with Israel have been affected only by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the Israeli practices on the West Bank, and the suspension of talks over the Tabah issue.

On the U.S. role in the Middle East crisis, Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that President Ronald Reagan told Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, during their recent meeting in Washington, that the United States is still committed to advancement in the settlement efforts in the Middle East.

Cairo Assails Syrian, Libyan Campaign Against Jordan

NC060656 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Ahmad al-Qasir commentary: "The Attempts To Distort Jordan's Arab Stand Are Doomed to Failure"]

[Text] It seems that some people in our Arab world do not comprehend Egypt's Arab and Islamic position, for which it is qualified, because of its pan-Arab and historic responsibility as an Arab Islamic state. It also seems that, at the same time, these people do not realize the international and regional changes history has imposed on our Arab reality and the effects of these changes on our Arab nation's issues, the Palestinian issue being the foremost among them.

The reason for all this is clear and simple. These people are trying, in their delusion, to cloak themselves with the mantle of leadership and to claim earnest concern over Arabism in an attempt to impose a sort of custodianship over our Arab nation and particularly over the PLO leadership and the Palestinian revolutionary forces. The Syrian and Libyan regimes are naturally at the forefront of these people. The conduct of these two regimes and their attacks on the Arab brothers have become a source of amazement in all international circles.

This became very clear during the Islamic conference recently held in Morocco when the Islamic countries' leaders decided to invite Egypt to resume its full membership in the ICO. Syria and Libya had previously waged campaigns at the Nonaligned Movement conferences calling for the expulsion of Egypt or freezing its membership. That call was rejected by the nonaligned countries. Even in the African arena, the Libyan regime has not let an opportunity pass during any African conference held at any level without attempting to defame Egypt and its sincere efforts on behalf of the Arab nation before the people of the African Continent. However, all these attempts against Egypt have been exposed and these people have failed dismally.

History is repeating itself today, for as soon as Jordan announced, through King Husayn, its responsible, courageous, and pan-Arab step of restoring political relations with big sister Egypt in appreciation of the wise policy pursued by President Husni Mubarak in support of Arab issues, Syrian and Libyan media began a concentrated campaign against the peoples of Egypt and Jordan. They threatened to deal blows and inflict the severest punishment on the steadfast brotherly Jordan.

They have forgotten, amid their agitation, that the step taken by Jordan — which rejects one-upmanship and the relinquishment of Arab rights — was a serious and significant Arab step to bolster Arab solidarity and mobilize Arab resources to defend our sanctities and Arabism against all regional and international challenges.

The decision by fraternal Jordan to restore relations with Egypt was the result, as mentioned in the Jordanian statement, of an objective study of Egypt's Arab policy of supporting the Arab nation's issues and protecting the Palestinian revolution issue. Jordan and all the Arab peoples have realized Egypt's clear stand of supporting fraternal Iraq as well as its stand against attempts to partition Lebanon, in addition to its continuous efforts to put an end to the Gulf war.

Hence, we believe that any attempt to distort the Arab, pan-Arab, and responsible stand of Jordan means is primarily an attempt to draw this Arab country into peripheral battles that will divert it from its clear political stance of steadfastness, action, and the defense of our Arab nation and its issues, particularly the Palestinian issue. These attempts also continue Arab stagnation and divisiveness. This, however, has been to no avail, because he who has set the target and knows the way will never look backward. Hence, the fate of these rabid campaigns against Jordan will certainly be the same fate that has befallen prior campaigns waged against Egypt.

Press Comments on Mubarak's Jordan Visit

NC100843 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 10 Oct 84

[From the press review]

[Text] *AL-JUMHURIYAH* today comments on President Mubarak's historic visit to Jordan. It says: President Muhammad Husni Mubarak yesterday made his expected historic visit to Jordan following the restoration of official diplomatic relations between the two countries. This visit is a highly significant event that creates great satisfaction, not just because the visit is the first of its kind in 7 years, but in view of its extreme importance as the first step taken on the path of reviving Arab solidarity and of transcending all the bitter, negative aspects of the current Arab disarray.

AL-JUMHURIYAH emphasizes that this visit crowns President Mubarak's incessant efforts to bring Arab policy lines and stances closer together, after it became obvious that the present Arab state of affairs could not continue. Furthermore, it has become clear that it is impossible to remain silent over Israel's attempts to impose a fait accompli, Judaize the occupied Palestinian territory, and empty the Palestinian people's issue of its substance — the cause of a people who demand their legitimate right to determine their own fate and set up their independent state.

Concluding its article, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says: The Arabs' need of Egypt, and Egypt's need of the Arabs, have now been confirmed. The hour has struck for united Arab action in confronting the enormous, historical challenges facing the peoples of the Arab nation, and the dangers to which their future is exposed. These challenges and dangers prompt us to view the future with an open and mature mind in the hope that Jordan's initiative will be the first step on the path of the Arabs' return to Egypt and Egypt's return to the Arabs. This mutual return is the sole solution available to insure the Arabs' future and the preservation of their rights.

Dealing with the same subject headlined "A New Era Has Dawned on Egypt's Relations With the Arabs," the newspaper *AL-AKHBAR* says: President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's visit to Jordan and his discussions with King Husayn have ushered in a new era in relations between Egypt and the Arab states. There can be no doubt whatsoever that Egypt's calm, diligent, and sustained policy of showing authentic concern for pan-Arab interests over the past few years has been the factor behind the fact that the Arab state of affairs has begun to revert to normal.

AL-AKHBAR notes that Egypt's Arab policy was not merely a matter of form and appearance, or of make-believe that everything among the Arabs was as well as could be expected, or that everything among the Arabs was on its way to becoming as well as could be expected. On the contrary, Egypt's Arab policy surged ahead because of the awareness of the real dangers threatening the area and are about to seal its fate. *AL-AKHBAR* draws attention to the fact that the policy of cutting Arab rapport and ties — because of divergences in viewpoints or methods, or because of shortsightedness or other factors — was behind the sharp decline in the Arab position.

AL-AKHBAR says in conclusion: Our conviction is now stronger that this unnatural state of affairs, which has befallen the Arab world, has deprived it of the minimum ability to move positively at the opportune time. We hope we will become convinced that all Arab contacts and all forms of Arab understanding will be to the benefit of the Arabs in one form or another. Even more, these contacts and this understanding form a basic, necessary approach leading to the arrest of deterioration.

AL-AKHBAR Urges Firm U.S. Stand Toward Peres

NC080717 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0620 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Cairo, 8 Oct (MENA) — The newspaper *AL-AKHBAR* demands that the U.S. Government take advantage of Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to Washington to reestablish its credibility with moderate Arab countries. Lacking this, the paper says, the United States cannot convince the Arabs to agree to its role as a neutral mediator. In its editorial today, *AL-AKHBAR* says that the U.S Government must know that a decisive stand on its part would bring Israel back to its senses and make it realize that everything that the United States has given, is now giving, and may later give, could be cancelled. *AL-AKHBAR* urges President Ronald Reagan to offer proof if he wishes to convince the Arabs that, as his administration's officials have recently been reiterating, considerable progress will be made toward solving the Middle East conflict should he win the upcoming elections.

Reagan-Peres Meeting Viewed

NC090800 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 9 Oct 84

[From the press review]

[Text] In its "Opinion" column, *AL-AHRAM* writes about today's meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, saying: This, the first meeting between them since Peres became prime minister of the Israeli Coalition Government 3 weeks ago, is overshadowed by Israel's continued rejection of the Reagan initiative, announced more than 2 years ago, and by the U.S. realization that Israel's occupation of south Lebanon is different from the Syrian presence in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' Valley.

The paper notes the statements made by Peres in Tel Aviv, prior to his departure for Washington, in which he said that he is carrying plans to end the Israeli occupation of Lebanon and that Israel no longer insists on its condition that the Syrian Army must leave Lebanon if Israeli invasion forces are to be withdrawn. There may be reason for optimism about U.S. success in mediating an end to the Israeli occupation of south Lebanon. Syria no longer rejects this mediation, if it is done under the auspices of the United Nations.

The paper adds: But where are the Palestinian people's rights on the agenda for the Reagan-Peres talks?

It says: Both U.S. and Israeli officials have pointed out that discussions of the prospects for peace in the Middle East will not have high priority, both because of the internal differences among members of the Israeli Coalition Government and because the date of the U.S. presidential elections is rapidly approaching.

AL-AHRAM draws attention to the fact that U.S. electoral activity has not prevented the U.S. Administration and Congress from continuing their efforts to bolster U.S.-Israeli relations and move toward final approval of the agreement with Israel to set up a free trade zone.

The paper concludes its article by asking: Why does Washington always forget the Palestinians' rights when it is busy with Israel's demands and crises, the latest of which is the grave Israeli economic crisis?

People's Assembly Delegation Activities in U.S.

NC101555 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Washington, 10 Oct (MENA) — The People's Assembly delegation, presently visiting Washington, today continued its contacts with Congressmen and U.S. officials over Egyptian-U.S. relations, U.S. policy in the Middle East, and the need to recognize the PLO. The delegation is also calling attention to the gravity of discussion in Congress of the possible transfer of the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem. Such a transfer, the delegation points out, can damage U.S. interests in the Arab and Islamic worlds.

Dr Muhammad 'Abd al-Ilah, chairman of the People's Assembly Foreign Relations Committee, said that the delegation does not have any qualms about criticizing U.S. policy, adding that the opposition's participation in the Egyptian delegation gives Americans the correct impression that the Egyptian people, both in the government and the opposition, follow a national line in their foreign policy.

Both Labor Party leader Ibrahim Shukri and New Wafd representative Yasin Siraj al-Din expressed their belief that the delegation's meetings in the U.S. capital were successful and may have some effect. They have explained to the U.S. side the Egyptian people's viewpoints on many issues including U.S. aid to Egypt and the need for such an aid to be free of any conditions, the restoration of relations with Jordan and its repercussions in the Arab world, terrorism in the region, and the need for U.S. recognition of the role played by the PLO and Yasir 'Arafat.

The People's Assembly delegation will conclude its contacts tomorrow, Thursday, by holding additional meetings with Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs.

GDR Official Arrives on 2-Day Visit

NC091051 Cairo MENA in English 1035 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Cairo, 9 Oct (MENA) — Minister for Light Industry of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) Werner Buschmann arrived here today on a two-day visit for talks with industry and supply officials. In a statement upon arrival, the German official said that his visit aims at reaching an agreement for importing Egyptian cotton yarn in return for the GDR's exportation of ready-made clothes to Egypt.

Irish Defense Minister Arrives in Cairo

NC091759 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1735 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Cairo, 9 Oct (MENA) — Irish Defense Minister Patrick Cooney arrived in Cairo from Amman today on a 3-day visit to Egypt during which he will inspect the Irish contingent in the Sinai Peacekeeping Force. He will also meet Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production.

Chadian Minister Arrives for Committee Meetings

NC101732 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1722 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Cairo, 10 Oct (MENA) — Korom Hamet, Chadian secretary of state for foreign affairs, arrived in Cairo this evening heading a delegation that will attend the joint Egyptian-Chadian committee meetings beginning in Cairo tomorrow. He was received by Ambassador Ahmad Sidqi, the director of the African Desk at the Foreign Ministry.

Abu Ghazalah Decorates Minesweeping Teams

NC091558 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1350 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Cairo, 9 Oct (MENA) — Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, today awarded Orders of Merit 2d Class to the commanders of the Italian, French, and U.S. minesweepers. Armed Forces Supreme Commander President Husni Mubarak approved the awarding of the medals in appreciation of the commanders' sincere efforts within the international force which participated in clearing the Gulf of Suez of mines.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah presented a symbolic gift on behalf of the Armed Forces to Commander (Shelton), commander of the British minesweepers, in the presence of British Ambassador Michael Weir in Cairo. British law forbids any British naval officer from carrying the medal of any foreign state.

Moreover, the U.S. and French ambassadors in Cairo received the medals from Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah on behalf of U.S. Commander Alvin Newman and French Captain (Jean Catard) in view of the fact the French and U.S. teams had left Egypt some time ago.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah awarded the medal to Commander (Fernando Senilli) of the Italian team in the presence of the Italian ambassador in Cairo.

The awards ceremony was attended by Vice Admiral 'Ali Tawfiq Jad, commander of the Naval Forces; and Major General Kamal Abu al-'Azayim, Defense Ministry secretary general.

The Italian minesweepers will leave the Egyptian regional waters for home tomorrow through the Suez Canal at the termination of their mission. Moreover, the British minesweepers are expected to leave Egypt shortly. With the departures, the foreign U.S., French, Italian, and British working teams will have terminated their task in the Gulf of Suez and the Red Sea and left Egypt.

The MENA military editor has learned that Egyptian minesweepers will continue to survey and patrol the Gulf of Suez within the framework of their continuous naval presence in the Gulf of Suez and Egyptian territorial waters in the Red Sea.

Mubarak, Numayri To Address Nile Parliament

NC080548 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2330 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri will each deliver a speech at the opening meeting of the Nile Valley Parliament's second session, to be held in Cairo on 15 October. During its week-long session, the parliament will discuss recommendations and reports referred to it by the Supreme Integration Council in all areas dealing with integration.

Interior Minister on Kafr al-Dawwar Riots

NC091607 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1515 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Cairo, 9 Oct (MENA) — Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi has said that the emergency law was not applied to quell the recent incidents in Kafr al-Dawwar and that these incidents were handled in accordance with the usual ordinary laws. The interior minister said extremist-leftist elements had planned to stir up riots and strikes among workers and in production sites and had incited workers to stop working, to stage sit-ins and demonstrations, and to face the police, even with firearms.

At a meeting today with members of the Lyons Club, Rushdi said that the Interior Ministry has tapes and photos providing irrefutable evidence that extremist-leftist elements had instigated the people in Kafr al-Dawwar and that these have been submitted to the prosecution now investigating the matter. The interior minister emphasized that most workers in all production sites are 100 percent honest and patriotic. The interior minister also emphasized that any sabotage or riots will be dealt with strongly and decisively from the very beginning.

AL-SHA'B Report Denied

NC091620 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text]Cairo, 9 Oct (MENA) — An official source at the Ministry of Interior today stated that a report published in today's *AL-SHA'B* is completely unfounded. This report says that Central Security Forces stormed a clothing factory in Kafr al-Dawwar on 30 September to break up a workers' sit-in. The source said no sit-in was staged at this factory. The source also denied that security forces made the workers line up to receive their pay and threatened to arrest them.

During the Kafr al-Dawwar antiriot operations, the source said, Central Security Forces never entered factories. Their task, he added, was confined to safeguarding the city's institutions and public transportation — which came under subversive attempts — and this was done with self-restraint.

The source said that, in its report, the paper made up some events and distorted others to sow sedition and encourage the repetion of such incidents, which have a devastating effect on the national economy. The source said the Ministry of Interior, while completely trusting the awareness of the majority of workers, deplores these irresponsible attitudes on *AL-SHA'B*'s part, which come while we are trying to increase production to attain national goals and solve our problems.

Turkish Minister Arrives for Pipeline Talks

JN110917 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0830 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Oct (INA) — Turkish Minister of State Ahmet Kurtcebe Alptemocin, who is in charge of foreign economic relations, arrived here at dawn today at the head of a delegation on a visit to Iraq lasting several days.

In a statement, the Turkish minister said that the purpose of his visit is to get acquainted with the results of the studies concerning the building of the second Iraqi oil pipeline across Turkish territory.

The minister added that the objective of his talks with the Iraqi officials will be to make the final decision on awarding the contract for consultancy studies to an international firm.

Tariq 'Aziz On Khark Attacks, Iraqi Oil Exports

JN101734 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1645 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] New York, 10 Oct (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has affirmed that Iraq will continue to attack the oil tankers using Iran's Khark Island main terminal as long as the Iranians continue to reject peace.

In a statement to the U.S. *WALL STREET JOURNAL* published here today, 'Aziz said: If attacks against ships are not sufficient, we will find other Iranian oil targets. He urged the United States to take more effective measures in order to have its allies refrain from supplying Iran with the means of continuing the fighting.

'Aziz noted that Iraq is expected to raise its oil export capacity up to 1 million barrels per day during the next 18 months by using pipelines that cross Turkey and Saudi Arabia.

Communique No 1,614 Reports 9-10 Oct Actions

JN101742 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Communique No 1,614 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 10 October 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The soldiers of Iraq are continuing both their valiant fight in defense of the homeland and their blows against the collapsing Khomeyniite tyrant clique. The results for last night and today are the following:

1. Our artillery men pounded enemy positions and weapons emplacements east of Basra, scoring grave hits. Our artillery inflicted losses in machinery and equipment and created fires in enemy positions. Elsewhere in the same sector, a group of our heroic fighters destroyed and sunk an enemy boat and killed four enemy soldiers.

2. Our daring helicopter gunships attacked enemy positions and weapons emplacements in the southern sector. Six enemy infantry positions were destroyed and those manning them were killed. Our forces also destroyed two machine guns. All of our helicopters returned safely to base, praise be to God.

3. One of our forward units pounded enemy positions, troop concentrations, and weapons emplacements in the central sector, killing six, wounding others, and destroying one mortar.

4. New groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units in the northern sector after escaping from Khomeyni's inferno. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

5. The cruel enemy shelled the Basra suburbs this afternoon with heavy artillery, injuring one citizen and damaging three cars.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 October 1984.

Right To Attack Khark Shipping Claimed

GF081230 Baghdad International Service in Azeri 1900 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, the aggressive war Iran forcefully imposed on Iraq has created great tension in the Middle East and greatly threatened the security of the peoples of the region. It is common knowledge that the Iranian rulers, who insist on prolonging the disastrous war, use Khark Island to export Iran's oil to foreign countries with a view to continuing the war. Despite the fact that they have claimed this right for themselves, the illiterade and mad rulers in Tehran have wrongfully obstructed Iraq's right to export its oil via the Bay of Basrah. In fact, they have placed obstacles in Iraq's shipping lanes. In addition to this, they have declared the Arabian Gulf as a war zone.

Since Iran deemed exporting oil as one of its rights, then it should have recognized the same right for Iraq. It will be recalled that Iraq upheld UN Resolution No 540 on the matter, but Iran moved to oppose it by declaring the Gulf region a war zone. Subsequently, Iraq made various proposals aimed at excluding the said region from the battle zone. When Iran failed to agree, Iraq was forced to lay a siege around Khark Island. Because of all this, Iraq has the right to strike at oil tankers traveling to and from Khark Island. This follows several appeals by Iraq to the Iranian rulers demanding that they relinquish their stupid policy and heed international rulers and regulations.

Because of the aggressive policy which the illiterate Iranian rulers, devoid of wisdom and logic, have been pursuing in the region, the dangerous situation has greatly worsened in the Arabian Gulf. The Iranian rulers and the reactionary and proimperialist countries supporting them are responsible for this deterioration. Meanwhile, the siege Iraq has laid around Khark Island and its attacks on tankers traveling to and from that island display Iraq's superiority in the war.

Iraq will not hesitate to attack Khark Island. Nor will it stop struggling for the freedom of shipping in the Arabian Gulf region. The hard blows dealt to Khark Island will definitely be an unforgettable lesson for the Iranian rulers.

Shipment of Israeli Arms to Iran Detailed

JN061057 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1800 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Paris, 5 Oct (INA) — Reports published here today disclosed that Khomeyni's regime has never stopped its military cooperation with the Zionist entity from whom it receives spare parts and arms. The Iranian opposition organization Mojahedin-e- Khalq, which obtained documents on Iranian-Israeli military cooperation, asserted that the ruling regime in Tehran has never stopped its cooperation with Israel. Mohajedine-e-Khalq derided the Iranian regime's false propaganda campaign which calls for the dismissal of Israel from the United Nations. The Iranian opposition organization asserted that this is a deception and a camouflage maneuver aimed at hiding the crimes perpetrated by the Iranian regime.

The reports issued by Mojahedin-e-Khalq assert that Zionist arms, spare parts, ammunitions, and military hardware are loaded on airlines belonging to three Israeli companies — El Al, KAL Cargo Airlines [as received], and (SANDOR) — and transported to Frankfurt Airport in the FRG where the cargo is unloaded. The Zionist military cargo is then loaded on Iranian cargo planes and airliners to guarantee its transport to Tehran. The information obtained by the Iranian opposition organization from sources in the Iranian regime noted that Tehran asked the Israeli companies to unload the arms in remote areas at Frankfurt airport such as gates 43, 30b, and 45 in order to camouflage the activity and to allay suspicion.

The Iranian opposition organization was able to obtain the type and identity numbers of six Zionist planes that were charged with these operations on 1, 14, 18, and 20 April. The first three planes were 747-C's carrying the numbers 4XIXZ, 4XIXD, and 4XIXDC. The other three planes were BVVC's carrying the numbers 4XITY, 4XITLKSS, and 4XITD.

The KAL Cargo Airlines charged two 747 transport planes carrying the numbers 4XIXG and 4XIXF to carry out these operations. The Israeli cargo company (SANDOR) charged a 747 plane carrying the number 4XITR with these operations.

The Iranian opposition organization noted that the Khomeyni authorities, who requested that the transport of Israeli arms take place on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday of every week, alloted two Iranian planes for each flight of the three Israeli airlines. The first plane was a civilian cargo plane, and the second was a civilian airliner that would be used to transport the cargo to Tehran in case an emergency occurred with the other plane. The cargo was reloaded quickly on the Iranian planes as soon as it was unloaded from the Israeli planes.

An airliner belonging to a company in the apartheid South Africa — SII South African Airlines [as received] — also contributed to transporting a part of that cargo last April on its Flight Number 842. The South African plane unloaded its cargo directly onto an Iranian plane. The Iranian regime's agents program these operations through daily messages between Tehran, Frankfurt, and Zionist airports.

The party ordering the cargo was the Zionist company (Motorla) which sells to the Khomeyni regime spare parts to Bell helicopters, the F-4, F-5, and F-14 planes, and the Hawk, (Starov), and Sidewinder missiles.

Concluding its statement, Mojahedin-e-Khalq noted that in its previous statement on 5 August, it mentioned that Khomeyni's embassy in the FRG is considered an important den of Khomeyni terrorism and for buying arms in Europe. The Iranian organization disclosed that (Abu Talibi), who introduced himself as a member of the Political Department of the Spasdaran Army; and (Tagic), an agent for the Iranian regime's embassy in Bonn, were charged with programming and organizing the transport of Zionist arms to Iran via Frankfurt airport.

Trade Union Committee Meets in Baghdad

JN091100 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1540 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 8 Oct (INA) — The International Trade Union Committee for Soldiarity With the Iraqi and Iranian People and Workers began meetings here today. The meetings will last 3 days. In a speech delivered at the opening session, RCC member Hasan 'Ali welcomed the delegations attending this meeting on behalf of President Saddam Husayn and praised the International Trade Union Committee's humane efforts to end the Iraqi-Iranian war and check aggression. He reviewed the dimensions of the war Iran waged on Iraq on 4 September 1980, Iraq's positive stands toward all UN Security Council resolutions for halting the war and resorting to negotiations to settle existing differences by peaceful means, and Iraq's cooperation with all Islamic, international, and nonaligned mediations.

Hasan 'Ali urged all progressive forces, international organizations and institutions, and trade unions and popular organizations in the world to adopt decisive and effective stands to confront the Iranian aggression and acts of sabotage, which are threatening world peace and security. He emphasized the role the International Trade Union Committee could play in condemning the aggressor. He said: We pin great hopes on the meeting of the International Trade Union Committee's meetings in defining which party is the aggressor, in condemning it, and in boycotting it on the popular and economic levels to force it to respond to the international community's will.

AL-WATAN Says Saddam To Form New Government

GF071648 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 6 Oct 84 P 1

[Report by Sattar Jabbar]

[Text] Arab diplomatic sources have told *AL-WATAN* that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn intends to form a new government following elections to the Iraqi National Assembly. The sources said that since the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party has assumed power in Iraq, there has been no government, but a Revolution Command Council, which is the supreme authority in the country. Also, there has been no permanent constitution and currently work is done through a temporary constitution. The same sources said that a permanent constitution and laws that are suitable with the new Iraqi situation will come into force following the elections.

The new government will be a national coalition government and competent ministries. The sources expected the elimination of a number of popular names, such as Na‘im Haddad, chairman of the National Assembly; and a number of ministers. Also, our sources said that among the candidates of the new National Assembly in Iraq, there are a large number of significant names from the fields of literature and poetry.

The sources said that this situation coincides with an agreement which the Iraqi authorities signed with Jalal Talabani, one of the opposition leaders in the north, who showed his readiness to cooperate with the authorities and put an end to the dispute between them which had existed for 6 years. The sources said that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn is currently studying means to promulgate effective resolutions during the forthcoming phase through which he can reorganize the Iraqi Government and reduce the bureaucracy.

Clandestine Reports Anti-Iraqi Operations

GF091416 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Kurdish 1200 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] In response for the attack on the heroic [name indistinct] local committee of our party [KDP], a joint force of the Martyr Tahsin Goteyi cell and the Shahrazur organization, belonging to the Halabjah local committee, attacked an enemy sangar [camp] in the Khurmal region on 5 October, killing two and wounding two others.

On the evening of the same day, the same patrol planted a mine on the road leading to the sangar which exploded under an enemy vehicle, killing two soldiers and wounding two others. The heroic Peshmerga captured their weapons and the vehicle's load. Following the two operations, the Peshmerga returned to base safely.

Egypt's Mubarak Continues Visit to Amman

Husayn Speaks to Journalists

JN101245 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn has said that Jordan's decision to resume relations with Egypt is a sound step in the development of Arab relations in order to achieve Arab solidarity and remove the Arab nation from the present state of weakness, division, and deterioration in which it is fumbling. During a meeting with chief editors of Egyptian newspapers who are accompanying President Husni Mubarak, the king added that there is no connection between the Jordanian move and the Israeli election whirlpool that resulted in the formation of the present Israeli Government, or with the turmoil of the U.S. election campaign now taking place. He said that the aim of the Jordanian move is to enunciate the Arab nation's word, in order to achieve our objective of demanding the return of all Arab rights and the return of Jerusalem to the Arab fold so that this city becomes the symbol of peace.

His majesty added that he does not presently see any initiative that guarantees Arab rights. He said: Perhaps the deterioration from which the Arab nation is currently suffering is one of the reasons for the lack of such an initiative. His majesty affirmed that Jordan's decision is not considered a violation of Arab unanimity, but rather a rectification of the course at a time when the Arab nation is witnessing violations of established summit resolutions such as the nonapplication of the Collective Arab Defense Pact and the failure of certain sides to fulfill the obligations of steadfastness approved by Arab summits.

Replying to a question on Jordanian-Egyptian relations, his majesty said: Jordan is determined to develop them in the various fields with full resolve and confidence.

Asked about Jordan's position on the PLO, his majesty affirmed that the position on Palestinian legitimacy, on foiling attempts to contain the organization, and on enabling the PLO to reflect the aspirations and objectives of our kinfolk in our occupied territory is firm. He said: We have contributed to the building of this legitimacy, and we are very sincere. We are ready to cooperate with it in achieving and guranteeing the rights of the Palestinian people.

Reply to a question on Jordanian-U.S. relations, his majesty said: There is disappointment over the U.S. stand on the Palestine question. There has been a retreat in this stand since 1967. This retreat has reached the point of strategic, military, and economic cooperation between the United States and Israel. He said that the United States is now trying to save the Israeli economy, which has reached this bad state due to Israel's expansionist tendencies, the building of settlements, and the cost of Israeli occupation of Arab territories.

Asked his opinion of the Israeli Government, his majesty said that he is not optimistic, because this government is inclined to extremism as a result of the large number of militarists and fanatics in it.

Replying to another question on Jordanian-Iraqi relations, his majesty called these relations ideal. Jordan supports Iraq because it is an aggrieved Arab side and is a member of the Arab League committed to the Collective Arab Defense Pact. Moreover, Iraq has always been committed to all Arab issues.

On recurrent reports about a forthcoming visit to the USSR, his majesty said that the visit will take place after an agreement on the date is reached with the USSR.

The meeting was attended by the court minister, the minister of information, the director general of the Press and Publications Bureau, the director of the Egyptian State Organization for Information, the dean of Jordanian journalists, and the chief editors of the Jordanian dailies.

Mubarak, Hasan Visit Monument

JN101155 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Amman — His Excellency Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, accompanied by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, visited the martyrs monument this morning. Upon their arrival in the monument yard, they were received by Army Commander Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, the chief of staff, and several high-ranking officers. The honor guard saluted the Egyptian president and a band played the Egyptian and Jordanian national anthems.

His excellency then toured the monument and saw pictures and models telling the story of the great Arab revolution and the development of the Armed Forces. He also watered the tree of life as the last stanza was being played. In his remarks in the visitors book, the president prayed for the souls of the Arab nation's martyrs.

At the end of the visit, Staff Gen al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir presented the monument's memorial medal to the great guest as a gift on this occasion.

Mubarak Speaks at Monument

NC101239 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1150 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Amman, 10 Oct (MENA)—President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has demanded as a matter of necessity the unification of the Palestinian ranks, while avoiding division and disarray, so that efforts exerted for a peaceful solution will not be squandered.

President Mubarak emphasized that Jordan is a major ingredient to the Palestinian issue. He said that consultations will continue between the two countries, and intensive consultations will be held in connection with moves that will be made next year.

Following his visit to the "Martyrs' Monument" today, President Mubarak was surrounded by newsmen. Answering a newsman's question about his impressions on his Jordanian visit, the president said: "We regard it as an historic visit to a fraternal and bold country that has the courage and ability to open the way for a normal course to be resumed in the Arab world."

In his statements, President Mubarak saluted His Majesty King Husayn, the Jordanian monarch, as well as the Jordanian Government and people. He said: This visit is considered a great action carried out for the sake of the Arab nation, so that the Arab nation will be able to achieve a prestigious position.

Commenting on the discussions he held with the Jordanian monarch, President Mubarak said: Naturally, the most important theme at the talks has been the Palestinian issue and its future, as well as future moves.

A foreign newsman asked President Mubarak whether he will visit Baghdad at the conclusion of his visit to Jordan. President Mubarak answered: "It is not now part of the plan. However, there is nothing to preclude this visit."

Leaders Visit Aqaba

JN101334 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Aqaba — His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur together with Jordan's two great guests, His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and his wife, arrived in the city of Aqaba at noon today. His Majesty King Husayn and Jordan's great guest were received by the Ma'an governor, the head of Aqaba District Authority, the district officer, the commander of the southern military region, the police director and a number of city officials. On board the same plane to Aqaba were His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn al-Husayn, Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat and his wife, the delegation accompanying his excellency the Egyptian president, and a number of officials.

Citizens of Aqaba and the district as well as students and scouts greeted His Majesty King Husayn and Jordan's great guest. The citizens lined the streets to greet his majesty's motorcade, and raised banners of welcome and blessings for the two great leaders' meetings and their call for Arab solidarity. His Majesty King Husayn and President Muhammad Husni Mubarak visited the chemical fertilizer factory in Aqaba, and listened to an explanation by the director of the factory on its establishment, capital, and economic feasibility. Then, his majesty and his great guest toured the various sections of the factory and aquainted themselves with the progress of work, amid the applause of workers who welcomed His Majesty King Husayn and his great guest.

'Abd al-Majid: Talks Successful

JN110640 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Aqaba — Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has stressed that the Jordanian-Eyptian talks are successful, and that the two sides' viewpoints are identical on Arab and international issues. He expressed the hope that many Arab states would form a strong joint front with Egypt, to enable it to take a tangible step on the political level.

'Abd al-Majid added that Egypt welcomes any initiative that would peacefully settle the Palestine question. He said that within this framework, Egypt has supported the Arab peace plan approved by the Fes summit, the proposal to hold an international conference on peace in the Middle East, and the Egyptian-French initiative for peace in the region.

Egypt's Al-Sharif on Relations

NC101241 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1155 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Amman, 10 Oct (MENA) — Egyptian Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif said he has discussed with information media officials in Amman the revival of the 1977 Egyptian-Jordanian protocol on cultural and information exchanges, as well as further developing the protocol following the renewal of relations between Egypt and Jordan.

Al-Sharif said that the two countries will exchange expertise in the high-technology communications field and that talks will be held on joint technical cooperation in line with the historical relations between the two countries.

Al-Sharif added that there will be joint cooperation between MENA and the Jordanian news agency PETRA, and that this cooperation will be developed to ensure a smooth flow of Egyptian and Jordanian news. Journalists will also exchange visits. Al-Sharif said that the Egyptian Information Ministry will invite Jordanian chief editors to visit Cairo, that visits will be exchanged between the journalists' trade unions, that the expertise and training facilities of the Radio and Television Institute in Cairo will be utilized, and that several exhibitions will be held in the two countries to publicize bilateral information, cultural, technical, and economic cooperation.

Egyptian Officials Interviewed

JN101002 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 10 Oct 84 pp 1, 21

[Tawfiq 'Abid dispatch]

[Text] Amman — Egyptian Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif has stressed that it is time to crystallize an objective stand toward the Arab issues which are at a serious impasse. He said: To overcome this impasse we must further bolster Egyptian-Jordanian relations.

In a statement to *SAWT AL-SHA'B*, he added: The contacts between the two great leaders, especially the telephone contacts, have never ceased, because they were aware of the threats posed to the pan-Arab causes.

In this regard, he referred to Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah's recent visit to Cairo, when he delivered a message to President Mubarak from His Majesty King Husayn. He also noted Information Minister Layla Sharaf's visit, which contributed toward promoting political, economic, and information relations.

The Egyptian information minister said that His Majesty's brave decision to restore relations with Egypt has increased the Egyptian people's respect and appreciation for his majesty.

Answering a question, he said: President Mubarak has a new policy based on loudly and clearly supporting the Arab issues. He said that Egypt's stand toward the Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon and the continued establishment of settlements is the best proof of this.

He said that the Egyptian delegation to the Egyptian- Jordanian talks is comprised of six ministers in an effort to give a strong push forward to the cooperation with Jordan in the political, economic, agricultural, and industrial fields. In this regard, he pointed out that the Egyptian people and officials are looking forward to Crown Prince Hasan's visit to Egypt on 20 October.

He added that he will meet with Information Minister Layla Sharaf today to discuss several issues in the information field, particularly the exchange of press delegations and the renewal of the 1976 information protocol. He said that the Egyptian news media support the Jordanian news media with all its potentials and capabilities. He pointed out that Egyptian television had carried the Jordanian Parliament's recent session and the full text of His Majesty King Husayn's speech.

Concluding, the Egyptian information minister said: We are proud of this very important visit, which will have tangible results on the Arab level.

Dr Mamduh al-Biltaji, head of the Egyptian state organization for information, has said that His Excellency President Husni Mubarak's visit is especially important in view of the current circumstances, and provides an opportunity to discuss and review the political and economic factors on the Arab and regional levels.

In a statement to *SAWT AL-SHA'B*, he said that the meeting between the two Arab leaders marks the beginning of a wide road toward achieving Arab solidarity and confronting the serious threats to the Arab destiny. He described the decision to restore relations with his country as a brave decision and the beginning of comprehensive Arab coordination to end the prevailing state of fragmentation.

Dr al-Biltaji believes that a new stable U.S. Administration will help renew the interest of the big powers in the Middle East issue.

Answering a question on whether President Husni Mubarak has brought a new political initiative with him, he said: Consultation between King Husayn and Mubarak is not something new and it will continue. He said that this meeting is a positive sign of guaranteed Arab coordination. He said that the subject of an initiative is left to the two great leaders. However, he said: Certainly, the talks will basically focus on the Middle East crisis, the situation in the region, the Gulf war, the Palestine question, and Israel's occupation of southern Lebanon. It will also deal with bilateral relations and the means of promoting them in the various political, diplomatic, economic, and cultural fields, in addition to the international situation.

Answering a question, Dr al-Biltaji said: I believe it is premature to talk about specific frameworks of future Egyptian-Jordanian action, despite identical viewpoints on several issues. He added: Egypt's stand and policy are based on achieving a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. Egypt's policy is also based on the fact that the Palestine question is the crux of the conflict in the region, and without a solution to this question, the various diplomatic and political attempts will continue to be incomplete and impotent in achieving a just and comprehensive peace.

He added: Egypt has frequently announced that it does not want to monopolize political action for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. This is why it welcomes all formulas and initiatives that might bring about a solution to the Middle East problem, on condition that these initiatives are practical and might lead to a real solution, and are not mere formulas that seek to confirm declared stands.

In reply to a question, he said: We welcome the restoration of relations with the Arab brothers. We also believe that Arab coordination is essential in confronting threats and challenges, regardless of their sources. He said that this step is left to the Arab brothers to choose the most proper circumstances and timing for everyone.

Egyptian Source on Unity Steps

JN110713 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
0700 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Egyptian President Mubarak will end his official visit to Jordan this morning and return directly to Cairo without visiting Baghdad as previously speculated. In Aqaba, Jordan, an informed Egyptian source has affirmed that Jordan and Egypt are preparing to announce measures aimed at establishing some form of unity between the two countries. This source added that the Jordanian-Egyptian joint statement to be issued today in Amman and Cairo might announce these measures.

Al-Baz Cited on Measures

JN111040 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1000 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] After the statement by an informed Egyptian source that Amman and Cairo are getting ready to announce measures aimed at establishing some form of unity between Egypt and Jordan, Dr Usamah al-Baz, the adviser to President Husni Mubarak, announced today that the two countries will take unity steps. Our Amman correspondent Fu'ad Na'im informs us that these steps will not lead to an amendment of either country's Constitution.

[Begin Fu'ad Na'im recording] Dr Usamah al-Baz, adviser to President Husni Mubarak, has affirmed in a statement to AFP in Amman that Jordan and Egypt will take unity steps involving facilitating the free movement of persons and goods between the two countries, reactivating the Arab Common Market, and intensifying cooperation in the scientific and information fields. Dr al-Baz said that these steps will not involve amending the Constitution for the sake of political unity in every sense of the word. An informed Egyptian source said yesterday that Egypt and Jordan would announce measures aimed at laying the foundation for some form of union [ittihad] between the two countries at the end of the talks between King Husayn and President Husni Mubarak.

President Husni Mubarak will leave Aqaba this morning at the end of his 3-day visit to Jordan. [end recording]

In the meantime, informed Jordanian sources have said that President Husni Mubarak and King Husayn have agreed on the names of the ambassadors to be exchanged by their countries. These sources said that the exchange of ambassadors between Cairo and Amman will take place in the next few days.

A Jordanian-Egyptian joint statement is expected to be issued today in both capitals at the end of President Husni Mubarak's official visit to Jordan. Yesterday, Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid announced that an expanded Jordanian-Egyptian seminar will be held on 15 October in Cairo.

Royal Decree Approves Ties

JN101255 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Amman —A royal decree was issued approving the Council of Ministers' decision to restore political and diplomatic relations with the Arab Republic of Egypt as of 25 September 1984.

Ties Confined to Charge Level

JN110836 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 11 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Aqaba — Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid told journalists yesterday that the exchange of ambassadors between Jordan and Egypt will not take place soon. He added that diplomatic relations at present will be confined to the charge d'affaires level.

Husayn To Visit Cairo

NC110714 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0638 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Cairo, 11 Oct (MENA) — King Husayn has announced that he has decided to visit Cairo in the near future for talks with President Husni Mubarak.

In a report from Amman, *AL-AHRAM* says that King Husayn has said that he received an official invitation from President Mubarak and that no date has yet been set for the visit. I shall visit Egypt at the first available opportunity, King Husayn added.

Meanwhile, quoting informed Jordanian sources, the paper says that President Mubarak and King Husayn have agreed to name their ambassadors to the two countries.

The sources added that the exchange of ambassadors between Cairo and Amman will take place within the next few days.

Mubarak Departs 11 Oct

JN111130 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Aqaba — His Excellency Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, his wife, and the delegation accompanying him left Aqaba this morning following a 3-day visit to Jordan. Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur headed those who saw off Jordan's great guest. Among those who saw him off were His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Her Highness Princes Basamah, His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn al-Husayn, Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, and Commander in Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir.

The two leaders held talks aimed at bolstering bilateral relations in the economic, information, and cultural fields. The talks also dealt with the exchange of manpower and technical expertise through bilateral agreements. The talks focused on achieving a firm position for the Arab nation to realize its objective of restoring all Arab rights, including Jerusalem, to Arab sovereignty, and of promoting Arab relations in order to achieve Arab solidarity.

President Muhammad Husni Mubarak was accorded a popular and official farewell. A band played the Egyptian and Jordanian national anthems. The two leaders reviewed symbolic units of the honor guard representing the Ground, Air, and Naval Forces. There was also a 21-gun salute in honor of Jordan's great guest.

The Senate president, the speaker of the House of Representatives, the secretary general of the Royal Court, the deputy prime minister and minister of interior, the ministers, the Ma'an mayor, the chairman of the Aqaba region authority, the commander of the southern military region, the director general of the Ports Authority, and a number of officials in the district were among those seeing the guests off.

Editorial Greets Mubarak

JN101035 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 10 Oct 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Signal for the Future"]

[Text] Since Egypt's time of estrangement from the Arab world, there have been many hopeless and helpless moments in the political life of the bigger Arab nation. There has been a sense of loss that Egypt and its people were not really there to count on in sharing our aspirations and troubles — to the extent that we often felt that the Arabs stood, politically and socially, off-balance.

It is not for any particular individual, group or country to define what Egypt means to the Arabs and the Arabs to Egypt. History, geography, reality and the other constants of life are the best judge. Egypt's natural place is among us and in our midst, as it has always been. To this end, President Husni Mubarak's current visit to Jordan is a landmark, an historic event, that will leave its impact on joint Arab action for generations to come. The Egyptian leader's decision to come here, just like Jordan's restoration of ties with Cairo two weeks ago, is an honest and courageous effort to stop the slide in Arab ranks and to move ahead towards the salvation of our cause.

President Mubarak has made the difference between an Egypt isolated by short-sighted policies and separatist tendencies and an Egypt that knows where it belongs. To him credit is due. Egypt under him has proved to be a stubborn fighter for the Arab cause, not only in Palestine, but also in Lebanon and Iraq as much as everywhere else. It will not be long before this is understood and appreciated by all Arabs and Jordan's example in restoring full and brotherly relations with Egypt is followed.

Jordan and Egypt should never mind the teasers and the spoilers. They are there and will probably always remain there. He who wishes to speak the enemy's language can only blame himself for it. The rest of us know better and will do better, and let history be the judge.

To President Mubarak, his wife and the accompanying delegation we extend a very warm welcome, and our wish for a pleasant and productive stay among us.

Effect on Arab Unity

JN101918 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The historic meeting that has taken place between His Majesty King Husayn and Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak is a living and sincere expression of a fact that could not be obliterated by politics. It is also a bright image of a new Arab reality that will overcome boycott, division, and polarization throughout the homeland.

This historic meeting also comes during a very difficult period in our nation's history. Dangers are threatening our nation's very existence, and challenges are prompting it to rise to the level where it can act to protect this nation's existence and safeguard the future of its generations. As expressed in the speeches made by His Majesty King Husayn and President Mubarak, the meeting is not a plan for polarization and division, but a beginning of cohesion. It is not a departure from unanimity, but a removal of the darkness of utter loss. It is a correction of a course, not a violation of a charter or decision. It is also a pillar in the structure of Arab solidarity. It is a rational call for what should prevail in our Arab world.

President Husni Mubarak's visit to Jordan is aimed at unifying the Arab forces, objectives and trends to replace polarization and fronts. It is the only axis around which we — people and governments — should rally. Hence, the pan-Arab march epitomizes the need for this meeting to be a good beginning and an indivisible part of a larger Arab cooperation within the framework of a firmer Arab solidarity based on using Arab power in a rational, organized manner.

We hope that Amman's meeting with Cairo is a first step toward a larger meeting which all of us aspire to and call for. Jordan's step to restore relations with fraternal Arab Egypt is, as President Mubarak put it, an Arab announcement that the Arab nation is able to overcome this phase that is characterized by disputes, division and dangers threatening us from all sides. The historic meeting which took place here between King Husayn and President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has come as a great responsibility for leading the Arabs toward safety and peace.

West Bank Supports Visit

JN101935 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] A number of figures and functionaries from the occupied West Bank and Gaza have sent a cable to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak expressing their welcome of his visit to Amman and his meeting with his brother His Majesty King Husayn. They also called on the two Arab leaders to continue their joint coordination and action in order to serve the Arab nation's interest in general and the Palestinian Arab people in particular. This came in today's *AL-QUDS*.

Visit Compared to Peres Trip

JN110845 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 11 Oct 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Between Two Summits," *AL-RA'Y* says: At the same time that the Jordanian-Egyptian summit began in Amman between His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency President Mubarak last Tuesday, Washington witnessed a U.S.-Israeli summit between President Reagan and Peres. This summit's agenda included a number of topics on Jordan, Israeli-Egyptian relations, U.S. aid to save the Israeli economy, and the deteriorating situation in southern Lebanon.

A few hours before the Jordanian-Egyptian summit started, President Mubarak's political adviser Dr Usamah al-Baz said in Amman that Israel poses a threat to peace in the region and the world, and that Egypt's policy is based on commitment to defending the Arab nation. On the first day of the Amman summit, King Husayn reiterated his commitment to liberating the land, kinfolk, and holy places, and to Arab solidarity. President Mubarak also called for unified Arab action to confront the enemies of life. On the same day, Washington's summit announced financial aid to Israel estimated at $1.2 billion. Yesterday, on the second day of the Amman summit, His Majesty King Husayn said that he does not see a guarantee for Arab rights in any current initiative. He also reiterated disappointment with the U.S. stand toward the Palestine question — a stand which has been retreating since 1967 and which has reached the level of strategic, political, and economic cooperation with Israel.

AL-RA'Y adds: Thus, the basis, atmosphere, and course of the Amman summit indicated to observers that it is the first serious Arab confrontation, during the current stage, of the Israeli-U.S. connivance, which reached the point at the Washington summit where Israeli circles expressed concern that the new Jordanian-

Egyptian relations would constitute a force to pressure U.S. policy to reactivate the issue. Israeli sources also said that Peres will hold a special Cabinet session following his return, in order to discuss relations between Israel and Egypt and the development of the Israeli campaign against Egypt, which turned into insults of Dr al-Baz.

Concluding, *AL-RA'Y* says: In light of this outcome, the Israeli-U.S. summit and the Egyptian-Jordanian summit have produced two strong signs. The first sign is represented by a serious and organized Arab determination to confront the Israeli threat, which is a threat to life. The second sign is represented by the U.S. insistence on supporting Israel, the enemy of life and peace. Between these two signs, the big challenge becomes clear. It is a challenge that necessitates alertness, courage, and unified pan-Arab action in the Arab nation's confrontation.

Greece's Papandreou To Pay Visit 10 Nov

JN101330 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Amman —Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou is to arrive in Jordan on 10 November for a 2-day official visit at the invitation of Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat. Papandreou will hold talks with 'Ubaydat and senior Jordanian officials on bilateral relations and ways to promote them, as well as on current international issues of mutual concern, foremost of which is the Middle East problem.

Economic, Trade Protocol Signed With Turkey

JN051927 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Ankara — An economic and trade protocol was signed between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Republic of Turkey in Ankara today. In accordance with the protocol, Turkey will import 1,000 tons of Jordanian phosphates. It will also import fertilizers and aluminum.

The two sides also agreed to cooperate in the fields of tourism and the establishment of joint factories in Jordan and Turkey. They also agreed to organize tourism, excursions, and flights between the countries.

Economic Cooperation Deal Signed With Japan

JN062030 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Jordan and Japan today signed a memorandum of cooperation between the two countries under which the Japanese Government will extend a loan of about 23 million Jordanian dinars with lenient terms in order to finance the second phase of the southern Jordan Valley irrigation project. This phase is aimed at irrigating about 50,000 donums in the Al-Safi, Fifah, and Khinzirah areas of Karak Governorate. It includes the work required to divert the Wadi al-Mawjib waters at the point where is flows into the Dead Sea, the means of transporting it to the Fifah Valley, as well as establishing a dam on the Wadi al-Hasa and a modern irrigation network to irrigate about 50,000 donums. The memorandums were signed by 'Umar 'Abdallah Dakhqan, chairman of the National Planning Council, and the Japanese ambassador in Amman.

UK Military College Delegation Departs Amman

JN081532 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Amman , 8 Oct (PETRA) — The British Royal College of Defense Studies delegation left Amman today after a visit of several days to Jordan. During this visit, the delegation held meetings with a number of military and civilian officials and visited a number of military positions and historic sites.

Sharaf: Talks with Palestinians 'Unproductive'

PM101045 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 6 Oct 84 p 12

[Unattributed report: "Layla Sharaf Tells *AL-MAJALLAH*: For Egypt's Return and Against Camp David"]

[Text] Jordanian Information Minister Mrs Layla Sharaf has told *AL-MAJALLAH* that the recent Jordanian-Palestinian talks were unproductive because of the deadlock regarding the PNC session." [quotation mark as published]

She added that the next round of talks will also produce nothing unless the PNC session is held.

Mrs Sharaf emphasized that "Jordan's restoration of political and diplomatic relations with Egypt is mainly a step toward rebuilding a unified and effective Arab stand in the face of the challenges threatening the Arab world, which has for many years been divided in its response to these challenges."

She affirmed that "Jordan's rejection of the Camp David agreements remains unchanged, which frankly means that the restoration of relations with Egypt should not be interpreted as preparation for a retreat from that position. That is why it is illogical to confuse the restoration of relations with the agreements."

She pointed out that "The resumption of Jordanian-Egyptian relations will not have any effect on the coordination talks between the PLO and Jordan. On the contrary, it constitutes a positive factor in support of the Palestinian cause and the joint steps aimed at supporting our people in the occupied Arab territories, and of confidently pursuing a course that the Palestinian people's legitimate right to repatriation and self-determination will be fulfilled."

She also said that "the Jordanian decision stemmed from a Jordanian conviction that Egypt's absence and the continuation of the boycott constitute an added loss which we unjustifiably impose on ourselves and on Egypt, because Egypt is important for the strengthening of Arab solidarity."

Reportage on Release of Spanish Ambassador

Spanish Ambassador Freed

NC101638 Paris AFP in English 1635 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Beirut, Oct 10 (AFP) — The Spanish ambassador to Lebanon, Pedro Manuel de Aristegui Petit, was freed this evening a few hours after he was kidnapped by two men armed with assault rifles, well-informed sources said.

Mr. Aristegui was kidnapped at 15:45 local time (12:45 GMT) about one kilometer (0.6 miles) from the embassy in West Beirut. There was no immediate indication about who was responsible for the kidnapping.

VOM Confirms Release

NC101645 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic 1640 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Excerpt] We have just received the following report: The Spanish ambassador was released a short while ago, following a series of contacts carried out by officials in the Amal Movement and the Progressive Socialist Party.

Details of Release Noted

NC101930 Paris AFP in English 1917 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Beirut, Oct 10 (AFP) — The Spanish ambassador to Lebanon was freed unharmed today hours after he was kidnapped in Beirut by a pair of gun-toting youths demanding the liberation of two Shi'ite Moslems arrested in Madrid last month for shooting a Libyan diplomat.

The Shi'ite Amal movement, led by the minister for southern Lebanon, Nabih Birri, said it had ordered the kidnappers to free Ambassador Pedro de Aristegui, 57, who was released in the southern suburb of Burj al-Barajinah.

When the kidnappers and Mr de Aristegui reached Burj al-Barajinah, an Amal official heard about their presence and told Amal's military chief, 'Aqil Hayimeh, who had the diplomat freed and taken to Mr Birri's house. Mr de Aristegui, who was later taken to a police barracks, told reporters he had been well treated by his kidnappers and praised the "extraordinary efficiency" of Amal, one of several political-military movements in Lebanon. Amal said the abductors were relatives or friends of 20-year-old Muhammad Ramal and 22-year-old Mustafa Khalil, who were arrested in Madrid September 12 after they fired on Libyan diplomat Muhammad Idris, wounding him in the arm.

Karami Comments on Kidnapping

NC110657 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Commenting on the incident involving the kidnapping of the Spanish ambassador, Prime Minister Rashid Karami made the following statement:

[Begin Karami recording] We must think before we take a stand or carry out any action or practice that could bring harm to the country as a whole, especially when Lebanon's assets lie in its friendships abroad and in its good relations with the states whose support we need with regard to liberating our country and establishing balance and stability in it. However, we cannot but express our regret and declare that such actions do not conform with our traditions and our sovereignty which all of us are eager to preserve.

It is on this basis, therefore, that we want our Spanish friends to understand us. We apologize to them and reiterate our support for them because they are among our friends. [end recording]

Streets Around French Consulate in Juniyah Closed

NC110928 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text]Streets leading to the French consulate building in Juniyah have been closed following information about a terrorist operation against the consulate.

Hezbollah Kidnapping of Americans Denied

NC110830 Beirut THE DAILY STAR in English 10 Oct 84 PP 1,10

[Excerpts] A high-ranking Amal official, Ghassan Siblani, Tuesday denied he had named the Hezbollah as the group holding three Americans kidnapped in West Beirut earlier this year.

United Press International Tuesday quoted Siblani as saying during an interview with the U.S. ABC television network last weekend that the three Americans, U.S. Embassy political officer William Buckley, CNN TV executive Jeremy Levin and the Reverend Benjamin Weir, were being held in the Al-Biqa' valley by Hezbollah militiamen.

"The group that is hiding these people is Hezbollah," Siblani was quoted as telling ABC in the Al-Biqa' town of Ba'labakk.

But Siblani insisted Tuesday he had not referred to Hezbollah by name.

"All I said was that the group holding the Americans is known. But I did not name the Hezbollah party, or even say the abductors belonged to a branch of Hezbollah," Siblani said Tuesday night.

Siblani was also quoted as saying the three Americans were being held as hostages for America to negotiate an Israeli withdrawal from the South. "If America has three Americans held in Lebanon, those in Lebanon believe they have 500,000 kidnapped in southern Lebanon," he was quoted as saying.

The abduction of the three Americans was claimed by the Islamic Jihad organization on May 9, the same organization that claimed responsibility for last month's suicide bombing of the U.S. Embassy annex in 'Ankar, as well as similar attacks against the U.S. Embassy in West-Beirut and the U.S. Marine headquarters.

It would appear the kidnapped Americans have been moved around from place to place several times since their abduction. A well-informed source told *THE DAILY STAR* last month that one of the Americans was still in Lebanon and a second had been taken to a neighboring country. He could give no information on the whereabouts of Bejamin Weir.

But Siblani was quoted as saying the three had been moved several times between West Beirut and the Al-Biqa'.

"The last information we have is that they are in the Al-Biqa'," he said.

A security source revealed Tuesday night that Buckley had been brought to West Beirut four months ago to be handed over to the Amal Movement.

"The kidnappers refused to release him at the last moment and took him back to the Al-Biqa'," the source said.

"Perhaps the price they were asking was too high for the U.S. Government or Amal," the source added.

Asked whether Amal was engaged in negotiations with the kidnappers for the release of the Americans, Siblani said: "I don't see why we should make efforts to release American people when the U.S. President won't spare five minutes of his time to meet with our prime minister. If he is too busy with his elections, why should we bother ourselves with the release of the Americans?"

Siblani did not rule out intervention by Amal for "humanitarian reasons" however.

"If their release were seen as a humanitarian problem, Amal would never refuse to help. We helped release Regier and Jobert for such reasons," he said.

RFL on Amal-Hezbollah Confrontation 6 Oct

NC061704 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] In the course of ongoing conflicts among West Beirut's organizations, hostilities have escalated between the Amal Movement and Hezbollah after the latter's gunmen stormed an Amal security center in Al-Ma'murah and seized some of its security documents.

Amal's Military Command has made a decision to confront Hezbollah following increased harassment. Amal's Command has asked its gunmen to shoot on sight any Hezbollah gunmen approaching any Amal positions.

Hezbollah has been coordinating with Al-Murabitun — the Independent Nasirite Movement — and pro-'Arafat Palestinians to confront Amal militarily. It has received aid from Iran and has also recruited new batches of gunmen who have been trained in Iran. These gunmen were assigned to the areas of Mar Ilyas, Al-Musaytibah, Al-Qantari, and the Sisters School.

3 Booby-Trapped Cars Found in East Beirut

NC101621 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1605 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Beirut, 10 Oct (MENA) — Security sources in East Beirut have reported that three booby-trapped cars have been discovered there. The booby-trapped cars were parked in different areas.

The sources added that intensive campaigns are currently underway in search of parked cars that contain neither the name of the owner nor his address. The security officials requested citizens to remove posters and insignia from their cars, as some of those who booby-trap cars place such posters and insignia on them.

Rockets Found in Car

NC111115 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] The Lebanese Army seized an Opel near the Syria-Lebanon bank building on Al-Masarif Street [West Beirut]. There were five Katyusha rockets and 106-mm shells primed for detonation in the car. The roads leading to the area were closed and a military expert was called in to defuse the explosives.

Army Stops Booby-Trapped Car

NC111134 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Lebanese Army soldiers manning a checkpoint near Al-Haj Dawud cafe have stopped an orange Opel station wagon while it was on its way to East Beirut. The car carries plate number 962036. The car was carrying eight rockets, including three Katyushas and four Grads. They were connected with wires and detonators and ready for explosion by radio control. The Army detained the car owner, whose name is Subhi 'Abd al-Hamid Wahbi, who confirmed that he was planning to park the booby-trapped vehicle in one of East Beirut's areas.

Military checkpoints earlier had stopped two vehicles in West Beirut.

The Army is currently blocking the road near the Ghandur factory after suspecting a booby-trapped Datsun 120 carrying a diplomatic license plate.

Karami Statement on 10 Oct Cabinet Meeting

NC101346 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] The Cabinet's weekly session ended at 1455 today. The session was held in the presidential summer residence in Bikfayya under President Amin al-Jumayyil and in the presence of Prime Minister Rashid Karami and the ministers.

Prime Minister Karami later said:

[Begin recording] [Karami] I presented the results of our visit to the United Nations in New York.

I outlined to the Cabinet the views we heard during our talks with many of the delegations taking part in the UN General Assembly session. We analyzed the stances and adopted the policy of conducting contacts with the United Nations so that it may carry out the widest possible role in assisting Lebanon to bring about the Israeli occupier's withdrawal from the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya. The Cabinet then discussed the 1985 budget. In light of the debate and the views voiced, a committee was set up, consisting of Ministers Sham'un, Al-Huss, and Al-Hashim, to draw up the latest proposals in concurrence with these views and to reduce the budget's expenditure, as the policy adopted this year is one of extreme austerity.

We also discussed the general situation in the country, particularly the security and economic situations. We stressed the need for maintaining law and order and that everyone must participate in achieving this goal, because the national unity government came to ensure security and liberation, which are linked.

On the economic situation, the austerity policy and the control of currency exchange rates, within the principles of freedom and individual freedom, all affirm that the country's policy is not based on chaos and exploitation of conditions, but that there are regulations in force which we will seek to abide by. In light of this we will adopt the necessary measures to safeguard the public interest.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Prime Minister, are there practical measures which can be adopted in light of what you said?

[Karami] We are prepared to take all the measures which must be adopted within the present circumstances and available capabilities.

[Reporter] On the political side, have the talks dealt with the resumption of the ministerial conclaves?

[Karami] You are aware that the budget must be presented by Monday the latest; therefore, the Cabinet will meet at 0900 in the B'abda Presidential Palace.

[Reporter] Mr Prime Minister, how can the Cabinet deal with the increasing dollar exchange rate in the past 3 days despite the measures taken?

[Karami] I believe that the measures adopted can control matters to a large extent. [end recording]

Sham'un Urges Expatriates To Pressure U.S.

NC090804 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Former President Camille Sham'un has criticized the United States. At a reception held for him during his visit to Detroit, Sham'un said that U.S. policy has not lived up to expectations.

He urged Lebanese expatriates to exert the necessary pressure on the White House, the U.S. State Department, and the Congress to insist that the United States help Lebanon.

Student Union Supports National Democratic Front

NC101633 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Tawfiq Saddiqah, chairman of the Executive Bureau of the Lebanese National Students Union, has declared that the bureau supports the National Democratic Front, the creation of which was announced yesterday by Walid Junblatt, minister of public works and tourism and leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, as a step toward the liberation of the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya from the Israeli occupation.

Islamic Grouping Supports Karami UN Speech

NC101725 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] The Islamic Grouping has expressed its support for Prime Minister Rashid Karami's stand at the UN General Assembly. The grouping affirmed the need to support the national resistance in the south and in western Al-Biqa' as a means of national salvation. The grouping believes that any security arrangements in the south must be based on the 1949 armistice agreement.

The Islamic Grouping was briefed by former Prime Minister Taqiy al-Din al-Sulh on the outcome of his visit to Saudi Arabia and on the Saudi officials' support for Lebanon in various areas. The meeting's participants stressed the need to implement the security plan, to deploy legitimate forces, and to ensure security for the citizens. The Islamic Grouping also discussed Israel's reportedly imminent withdrawal from Lebanese territory and noted the need to remain very cautious about such reports, declaring that any security arrangements must be based on the 1949 armistice agreement, which is the only such accord in force. The grouping also expressed all possible support for the national resistance in the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya, describing it as the true course to national salvation.

The grouping believes that it is necessary to accelerate the implementation of the security plan and to deploy legitimate forces in Iqlim al-Kharrub and in other areas that may be destabilized by Israeli schemes to incite sectarian sedition, particularly in the event that Israel suddenly withdraws from the occupied areas.

The Islamic Grouping held its weekly meeting at 1030 this morning under the chairmanship of Taqiy al-Din al-Sulh and in the presence of former Prime Ministers Nazim 'Akkari and Rashid al-Sulh, Deputies Jamil Kibbi, Hasan al-Rifa'i, Nazim al-Qadiri, Talal at-Mir'ibi, and Zaki Mazbudi, and former ministers Baha' al-Din al-Bisat, 'Abd al-Rahman al-Labban, Halim al-Bizri, and Fu'ad al-Bizri.

5 Israelis Killed, Others Wounded in South

NC110827 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] At 0700 today, Lebanese national resistance men attacked an Israeli enemy motorized patrol on the [words indistinct] road in the area of Marj 'Uyun. One truck carrying Israeli soldiers was destroyed, another vehicle was damaged, five enemy soldiers were killed, and a large number of others were wounded.

As usual, the occupation forces surrounded the scene of the operation. An Israeli helicopter removed the casualties to an Israeli center in Marj 'Uyun. The occupation forces combed the area and arrested a number of citizens.

Resistance Men Attack Israelis in South

NC101342 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] In the south, members of the Lebanese resistance this morning conducted an operation against enemy soldiers on the Al-Zahrani-An-Nabatiyah road in the Al-Musaylih district. According to initial reports the 30-minute operation resulted in the destruction of a truck and military jeep and in the killing of seven Zionist soldiers and the wounding of four others. The reports further indicate that there was hand to hand fighting between the resistance men and the enemy soldiers. A member of the resistance was martyred when fire was opened at him by the occupation forces when he had refused to surrender after he had been surrounded and his ammunition had been spent. Immediately afterward the occupation forces surrounded the area and detained several citizens who were identified as Muhammad Mahmud Haydar and Khalil Husayn Husayn from Al-Saksakiyah township.

At 0700 today members of the resistance attacked with rockets and machine guns an enemy patrol on the Kunin-Bayt Yahun road in the Tyre district. As a result, over four Zionist soldiers were killed or wounded. Soon after the occupation forces raided Kunin and Bayt Yahun and detained a number of citizens.

Israelis Issue New Identity Cards in South

NC081712 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Information from the south says the Israeli forces are giving new identity cards to the inhabitants of south Lebanon. The identity cards are being distributed by the army of southern Lebanon. The Israeli forces set up two centers for this purpose in Rumaysh and Al-Qal'ah villages in Bint Jubayl District.

Our information further adds that the inhabitants of the border villages were the first to have their original Lebanese identity cards replaced by the new cards, which are red. The identity card will facilitate checkpoint procedures and will also be used for statistical purposes.

Syrian Defense Squad Officers Arrested

NC071205 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] Informed sources today told the Voice of Lebanon that during the past few days a large number of officers from the [Syrian] defense squads — special units operating in north Lebanon — were arrested on the charge of organizing a large network in collaboration with pro-'Arafat Palestinians in the region.

Information received by the Voice of Lebanon says that a security organ in the Syrian Army has uncovered detailed information on the new Syrian-Palestinian network following the arrest of a person named Yasir Jamil, an aide of the pro-'Arafat Palestinian official Abu Al-Tayyib who is coordinator of relations between the Palestinians and the Syrian officers through a captain in the special units from the Al-Zu'aybi clan.

Hafiz al-Asad To Visit USSR in Mid-October

JN101738 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Republic, will pay a cordial working visit to the USSR in the middle of October.

Approval of U.S. Arms Shipment to Jordan Reported

JN080725 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Washington — The U.S. Congress has agreed to supply the Jordanian regime with a shipment of weapons and military hardware. U.S. sources said that President Reagan has informed Congress that Jordan will join the U.S. efforts, including negotiations with Israel, after it has restored its relations with the Egyptian regime. The same sources added that Jordan has pledged that under no circumstances will it use the U.S. weapons against Israel.

AL-BA'TH on Purpose of Mubarak's Amman Visit

JN101016 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0720 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Damascus, 10 Oct (SANA) — The newspaper *AL-BA'TH* has emphasized that Husni Mubarak's visit to Amman is extremely serious because it coincides with enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to Washington and because it is aimed at forming a pro-U.S. alliance in charge of implementing hostile U.S. schemes in the region — an alliance that basically consists of the Egyptian, Jordanian, Iraqi, and Moroccan regimes, in addition to Yasir 'Arafat.

In a commentary today, the paper indicates that this alliance will first specialize in confronting the national Arab forces that oppose the Camp David accords, then in negotiating with Israel and imposing a fait accompli, that is, a U.S.-Zionist hegemony, on the region.

The paper notes the Israeli newspapers' blessing of Mubarak's visit to Amman, their participation in the Jordanian regime's rejoicing over the visit, their commendation of the Egyptian regime's policy, and their concentration on Husni Mubarak's recent assertion that the peace agreement with Israel was strategic, and not merely a tactic.

Concluding, *AL-BA'TH* calls for a sound national Arab move to confront the new plot, actually the most serious of all plots witnessed by the region since the establishment of the Zionist entity. It adds: We have no doubt that our masses, which toppled the 17 May agreement and forced the NATO forces to leave Lebanon and its coasts, can confront and foil the news plot and achieve victory over all the enemies of our nation.

Damascus on Husayn, Mubarak Banquet Speeches

JN101304 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1132 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] King Husayn and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak exchanged speeches yesterday during the banquet the king hosted in honor of his guest. The speeches were full of words about one nation, unity, Arab solidarity, the unity of Arab ranks, Arab rights, Palestine, and Jerusalem. They were also full of emotional words similar to those customary at the time of 'Azzam Pasha, the late first Arab League secretary general, at the time when Palestine was lost.

The time when high-sounding words and emotional statements had their impact on the Arab masses and stimulated their enthusiasm left with the tragedies caused by rulers who exploited the emotions of the Arab masses and their enthusiasm while being involved in a big historic plot against Palestine and its people and against the Arab national liberation movement. The Arab masses not only listen to words but also examine deeds, interpret them, and deduce stands out of them.

About four decades have passed since the Palestinian tragedy. Through these decades, the masses have learned lessons and become experienced in judging deeds rather than words. Moreover, the masses have learned to look at the rulers' deeds and not at their lips.

King Husayn spoke about the unity of Arab ranks, but he did not speak about those who deviated from Arab ranks and joined the ranks of U.S. imperialism and Israel. He did not speak about those who deviated from pan-Arab commitments and joined Camp David, or about those who excluded Egypt from the Arab-Israeli equation, placed it under U.S. subservience, and encouraged it to capitulate to Israel. King Husayn did not say a single word about the Camp David accords or the Egyptian regime's treaty of capitulation to Israel. He also did not say that Egypt's murdered ruler had deviated from Arab ranks, forced Egypt out of the pan-Arab battle against the Israeli enemy, and violated binding Arab resolutions adopted by Arab summits. Husayn did not say that the accords that excluded Egypt from Arab ranks and necessitated the Baghdad summit resolutions are still, for the present Egyptian regime, binding accords and a basis for its policy.

The talk about Egypt meant to conceal the real objective of restoring relations with the Egyptian regime committed to the Camp David accords and the treaty of capitulation to Israel is an unsuccessful maneuver that can deceive no one, because Egypt is something and the Egyptian regime is something else. No Arab can ignore Egypt's position, importance, weight, and its necessary Arab role. Every Arab hopes that Egypt will resume its distinguished role in the Arab arena. However, the people's Egypt, the Egypt of Arabism, and the Egypt committed to pan-Arab principles is something completely different from a regime committed to accords that have stabbed the Arab nation's cause, disrupted the balance between the Arabs and their Israeli enemy, and turned Egypt into a servant of U.S. imperialism.

It has been confirmed that the Egyptian people are against the Camp David accords, against the treaty of capitulation to Israel, against the Israeli Embassy in Cairo, and against placing the pan-Arab cause at the disposal of U.S. imperialism. Experience has proven that the Camp David course did not bring peace to the region, only war, Israeli expansion, settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and the invasion of Lebanon. He who goes to Camp David and its course in the name of restoring relations with Egypt and returning Egypt to the Arab fold does not seek the unity of Arab ranks and Arab solidarity. Moreover, he does not want to liberate the land and regain usurped rights, but seeks to achieve a framework for joining new capitulatory negotiations and achieving what imperialism and Israel have failed to achieve since Al-Sadat's departure for Jerusalem — to turn Camp David's capitulatory course into an acceptable course in the Arab arena.

No one expelled Egypt from Arab ranks. The Egyptian people have always been and will continue to be a basic pillar of the Arab national liberation movement and a vanguard for the pan- Arab struggle. The deviant from Arab ranks is the Egyptian regime. The Arabs unanimously denounced the Egyptian regime's crime and severed relations with it until the reasons for denunciation and severing relations are removed. The Egyptian regime's action, represented in its president's departure for Jerusalem and its signing of the Camp David accords and the treaty of capitulation, was a crime against Egypt and the Arabs. The Jordanian regime's restoration of relations with the Egyptian regime, which is committed to Camp David, is a blow to Arab solidarity and to joint Arab action to restore the real Egypt to the Arab fold.

Jordanian Ba'th Party Criticizes Mubarak Visit

JN091530 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1422 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Damascus, 9 Oct (SANA) — Commenting on the visit to Jordan by Husni Mubarak, the president of the Camp David regime, a responsible source in the Jordanian Ba'th Party Regional Command said that this visit is rejected by the Jordanian masses. It is meant to renew the fabric of the alliance between the Amman and Cairo regimes, and to break the Arab boycott of the Al-Sadatist regime following the signing of the peace treaty with the Zionist entity by the executed Anwar al-Sadat.

The source added that Mubarak's visit to Amman comes directly after the king's decision to break from the Arab commitment of boycotting the Egyptian regime, and to draw up the terms of admission to the Camp David school with that regime. The source pointed out that this visit comes to implement the basic aims and real targets of the recent Jordanian move, intended to Arabize the Camp David plot and establish a reactionary alliance among the Camp David partners and other deviators who have already visited Egypt, tied their fate with the policy of capitulation, and called for Egypt's return to the Arab ranks because of their desire to preserve their previous policy, which is in harmony with the imperialist-reactionary policy.

The Jordanian Regional Command source warned against the dangerous path that the Jordanian regime has embarked on, and called on the Jordanian masses to declare their rejection and denunciation of Husni Mubarak's visit. He also called on national, local and Arab forces and parties to declare full mobilization to confront the two agent regimes and stop their movement toward Arabizing Camp David and the other U.S. plans.

Concluding, the source said: We will continue to use all forms of struggle to confront the [Jordanian] regime's policy and all those who cooperate with it, until our aim of establishing a progressive, national regime is realized. That regime would oppose the U.S.-Zionist plots and pool the resources of the Jordanian masses beside those of Syria and other progressive Arab regimes for the sake of liberating Arab lands.

Damascus Reports Mubarak-Husayn Talks

JN101930 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Aqaba — Amid tight security measures, the second round of talks between King Husayn of the Jrodanian regime and President Husni Mubarak of the Egyptian regime began in Aqaba this afternoon. Reports say that the Mubarak-Husayn talks which began yesterday in Amman are mainly centered on the nature of the two regimes' future moves following King Husayn's joining the Camp David conspiracy. Observers did not rule out the possibility that these talks will result in forming a reactionary alliance whose task will be to rescue Camp David from its deadlock.

Abu Nadir Appointment Viewed Favorably

JN101008 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0750 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Damascus, 10 Oct (SANA) — The newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* says that the appointment of Dr Fu'ad Abu Nadir as the new commander of the Lebanese Forces and the dismissal of Fadi Afram from this post is a victory for the policies of Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil and a defeat for the Phalangist political establishment under the military establishment that dealt with Israel.

In a news analysis published here today, the paper explains that Afram's dismissal is a double defeat for Israel, because Afram's downfall essentially means the defeat of Israeli policy that wagered on agents. It is also a double defeat because it was brought about by the Phalange Party itself, and before that by the Lebanese Forces themselves.

AL-THAWRAH adds: The victory of Abu Nadir, who served before that as chief of staff of the Lebanese Forces, has restored the Phalangist political leadership's control over the Lebanese Forces, after the dispute between this leadership and the military wing that led to the latter's mutiny and adoption of several independent stands, including continued dealing with the Israeli enemy and the rejection of the 17 May agreement. The paper points out that this is President Amin al-Jumayyil's second victory in less than 1 month within the Phalange Party. The first victory was the election of Dr Elie Karamah as Phalange Party leader. Karamah's leadership was blessed by the late party leader Pierre al-Jumayyil who had appointed Karamah as acting party leader during his illness.

AL-THAWRAH says that informed observers have considered Pierre al-Jumayyil's support for Elie Karamah's leadership of the party a victory for the moderate trend within the Phalange Party represented by President Amin al-Jumayyil.

The paper says: The Phalange Party, which has enforced party discipline on its military establishment, is now in a position to control this establishment despite the continued existence of some pro-Afram diehards and others who oppose the government's salvation course. These people will not be able to do anything against any decision taken by the Phalange Party since it can dismiss them. Their position on dealing with the enemy thus will not be better than of Sa'd Haddad or his successor Antoine Lahd.

AL-THAWRAH concludes: Internal reorganization of the Phalangist house paralleled by internal organization of the political forces in the Lebanese arena that seek the salvation of Lebanon will greatly facilitate the national unity government's work in fulfilling existing and future tasks.

Damascus on New Lebanese Front, Tripoli Security

JN110807 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Beirut — Lebanese national progressive forces and figures have announced the formation of a national struggle front for confronting Israeli occupation in southern Lebanon. A statement by the front called on all political and popular forces and circles to support and rally around the national struggle front. The statement explained that the front is an open framework for all national forces, and is determined to strengthen its struggle and unify its forces by cooperating with its allies to liberate the South from occupation. The statement affirmed that Israel's policy in the south is based on historical ambitions on territories, waters, and resources as well as on Israel's interest to dismantle Lebanon.

In the meantime, Comrade 'Asim Qansuh, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party organization in Lebanon, has stressed the importance of the formation of the National Democratic Front, saying that this front was formed as the result of a common effort by the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party organization in Lebanon and other national, progressive parties. In Beirut Comrade Qansuh affirmed in a statement to a SANA correspondent that this front will pool all national and pan-Arab resources in the Lebanese arena to back the Lebanese national resistance, preserve Lebanon's unity and independence, entrench Lebanon's Arabism, reform its political system, and establish the strongest alliance with the steafast Arab forces led by Syria, under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad. Comrade Qansuh explained that this front will lead to the national and pan-Arab struggle in the Lebanese arena against the Zionist enemy and the agent forces.

In another development, Shaykh Muhammad Shams al-Din, vice chairman of the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council, met yesterday with a delegation of the Arab Democratic Party leadership consisting of: Suhayl Hamadah, 'Ali 'Id, 'Ali Bizzi, and Najah Qaz'un. The discussion during this meeting dealt with the latest developments in the Arab arena, especially in the northern capital, Tripoli. The delegation affirmed to Shaykh Shams al-Din that the party and the Islamic grouping have complete harmony in intentions and stands to find a radical solution to the security question inTripoli. Shaykh Shams al-Din praised these positive results, which bring good tidings and ensure stability for all the people of Tripoli, and called on all sides in Tripoli to unify their capabilities to confront the Zionist enemy.

TISHRIN on Shim'on Peres' U.S. Visit

JN080842 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 8 Oct 84

[From the press review]

[Text] In its "Behind the News" column, *TISHRIN* comments on the real aims of enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to Washington. It says: Raising the economic slogan as the reason for Peres' visit is aimed at covering up the most important aspect of this visit, which is, the political aspect in light of recent Middle East developments, particularly King Husayn's decision to restore relations with the Camp David regime in Egypt.

What draws attention in this regard is that in his statements before his departure for Washington, Peres concentrated almost completely on the economic aspect of his trip. However, he did not forget to mention one point regarding the political aspect when he said that in addition to current issues and the strangling economic crisis in Israel, he will naturally discuss ways to open a dialogue with Jordan.

TISHRIN asks: Why this concentration on Jordan, particularly at this time, and why did he not mention Lebanon, Egypt, and the entire Middle East issue? Is this a mere coincidence?

The paper answers: Concentration on the Jordanian regime now has not come from a vacuum. The Camp David accords talked about a role for the Jordanian regime in direct negotiations between Israel and Jordan, which should represent the Palestinians. Reagan's plan also assigned a role for Jordan. Moreover, the plans of the Labor Party, currently in power in Israel, are based on the Jordanian option. Considering the fact that the king has made the first move toward a U.S. settlement and restored his relations with Egypt, the Israeli side should now make the next move. This is what is going to be discussed in the White House between Peres and Shamir on the one hand, and Reagan and his administration on the other.

Concluding, *TISHRIN* says: The political file Peres is carrying with him to Washington includes the revival of U.S.- Israeli solutions aimed at liquidating the Palestine question after 'Arafat had placed all his cards in the hands of King Husayn, Reagan's administration, and King Hassan. However, the only winning card will remain in the hands of our Palestinian people, who toppled the symbols of deviation and asserted their determination to liberate their territory and resist those trading with the cause under the slogan of the search for peaceful settlements and peace.

AL-BA'TH on Anniversary of Treaty With Soviets

JN080826 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 8 Oct 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the caption "The Friendship and Cooperation Treaty Is a Solid Militant Base," *AL-BA'TH* says in a commentary today: Amid our people's celebration of the October liberation war anniversary, in the wake of Washington's plans to extend further military and economic aid to Israel, and with the U.S. Administration's insistence on pursuing the policy of force and world tension through its feverish efforts to deploy nuclear weapons wherever possible, the fourth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between our struggling country and friendly Soviet Union occurs. So, what is the position of the anniversary and the treaty?

When we began the war 11 years ago, our only aim was to restore dignity and rights because we as an Arab nation have never practiced aggression on others nor fought for war and destruction. Aggression was committed against us and expansion took place at the expense of our land and people by a criminal enemy that has practiced killing and bloodshed as a result of its ambitions based on racism and as a result of being continuously injected with funds and military hardware by the successive U.S. Administrations. Because we have legal rights, the world, foremost being the socialist countries headed by the friendly USSR, supported us and extended comprehensive backing to us in all fields for the sake of confronting our enemies' plans.

AL-BA'TH continues: The fact that our country's relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union have developed into a treaty based on mutual respect and belief in noble aims indicates that this continuous development, which bolsters our joint struggle, reflects positively, and achieves fruitful results on all levels, particularly those related to the confrontation of the intrigues and plots being concocted against our nation. The White House has opened its doors wide for Peres, who carried to Reagan's administration yesterday lists of weapons and funds as well as plans for plotting against the central Arab cause — plans in which Husayn and 'Arafat are participating side by side with Mubarak, heir of slaughtered Al-Sadat. The White House has also sent Weinberger to Italy to sponsor the NATO meetings in search of more new nuclear bases to deploy the Pershing and cruise missiles.

Concluding, *AL-BA'TH* says: This hostile trend at the expense of the peoples' right to a free and dignified life can only be encountered by intensifying struggle for the attainment of international detente and the establishment of peace in the world. The Syrian-USSR treaty of friendship and cooperation is an example to be followed and a solid militant nucleus in the face of the imperialist and Zionist schemes.

Talas Receives Irish Defense Minister, Delegation

JN081953 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1930 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Damascus, 8 Oct (SANA) — General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, received here this evening Irish Defense Minister Patrick Cooney accompanied by the Irish chief of staff and the deptuy defense minister. Cooney and the accompanying delegation arrived in Damascus this afternoon on an inspection tour of the Irish forces working within the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force.

Peres Talks Focus on Lebanon, Free Trade Zone

Withdrawal Decision in Weeks

TA101852 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by Elimelekh Ram on 9 October in Washington — videotaped]

[Text] [Ram] Mr Prime Minister, are you, let us say, more optimistic, after the meeting with the President, about a solution to Israel's economic problems?

[Peres] Definitely. I have been given very encouraging promises, not only for the immediate future, but for the long range, because, after all, it is our intention to renew the economy's growth and I have grounds to believe that this time it will be done with U.S. aid on all levels.

[Ram] From what the President said today after your meeting, we have the impression that this is a question, in particular, of long-range programs, while it is no secret that Israel's economy requires very urgent solutions. Do you think you are returning to Israel with an optimistic feeling on this issue, too?

[Peres] I must say that I emphasized the need for more long-term aid than aid for the immediate term, but I am returning with the feeling that in the short term too, if we need aid, we will be helped.

[Ram] Are you prepared to detail what this means, when you speak of the short term?

[Peres] Short term is a matter of months.

[Ram] No, what sort of aid or help is in question.

[Peres] No, I do not want to go into detail.

[Ram] Why?

[Peres] Because this depends on all sorts of arrangements, both in Congress and in the administration, and I see no point, at this stage, in publicizing figures.

[Ram] Were you surprised by the U.S. response or did you expect such a response?

[Peres] The truth is that for me, this was a trip into the unknown. I was certainly surprised by the warmth, by the attention, the time devoted to almost every detail and issue we were able to imagine raising. We have been given the opportunity, a very broad opportunity, to discuss, with patience and details and friendliness, all the issues we wanted to raise.

[Ram] With your permission, we will move on to the Lebanese issue. You mentioned today, at the news conference, after the meeting with the President, that the Syrians must cooperate if they want a change and, if not, you said, there are other alternatives. What are our alternatives?

[Peres] It was my feeling that there was the impression that the Syrians are doing us favors, and this is not the case. We are facing the Syrians, 25 km from Damascus, and they are not doing us any favors. If a serious attempt is made to replace the IDF with UNIFIL, and I just wanted to underline that point, because, little by little, the impression is being created that the Syrians are the masters of the situation and we have to bow to them. [sentence as heard] No. We have alternatives.

[Ram] Why are the Americans hesitating to reenter the picture?

[Peres] Because of two reasons. The first is that they think that if they create unrealistically high hopes, this could cause disappointment and raise the Syrian price and, secondly, they want to be convinced that their involvement will be effective, especially at this sensitive moment.

[Ram] When you say sensitive, you mean the election?

[Peres] That, too.

[Ram] Sir, while you have been here it has been learned that Egyptian President Mubarak has left for Jordan to meet with Husayn. How do you regard this?

[Peres] Positively.

[Ram] Perhaps you would be prepared to expand on this?

[Peres] Because it does not matter what the Egyptian statements are at this moment. The fact is that there is an Israeli Embassy in Egypt and it is a fact that Husayn has renewed relations with an Arab country which has an Israeli Embassy, which has signed a pact with Israel, a peace pact.

[Ram] To conclude, if you will permit me once more, Lebanon: Do you still think that we can succeed, or that the Government of Israel can succeed, in bringing the IDF out of there within 6 to 9 months?

[Peres] From the day the decision is made, yes.

[Ram] When do you think the decision will be made?

[Peres] Within a few weeks.

Withdrawal Terms Stated

TA110647 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has offered to withdraw Israeli troops from Lebanon's Al-Biqa' Valley if they are replaced by a United Nations peacekeeping force. He made this statement at a news conference in New York.

Last night Peres said that Israel would decide within 2 to 4 weeks on a withdrawal from Lebanon. He said that all Israeli forces would be home within 9 months of such a decision. The prime minister stressed that such a withdrawal would not be conditional on a parallel Syrian pullback.

Trade Deal Signing Postponed

TA110547 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Prime Minister Peres may be returning to Washington over the weekend to sign an agreed-upon document of principles on the setting up of the free trade zone between the United States and Israel. Israel Army Radio says that the initiative for this is coming from the American side. The prime minister was to have signed the document when he met President Reagan on Tuesday, but the matter was postponed.

Further Details; Meets Mondale

TA110548 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] The signing of the agreement on the establishment of a free trade zone between Israel and the United States has been postponed. The agreement was to have been signed tomorrow morning by leaders Reagan and Peres, but the ceremony was canceled because the prime minister remembered that tomorrow is a holiday [Sukkoth] for Jews living in the diaspora.

An alternative date for the signing ceremony is being sought, and it is now thought it might be held Saturday night [13 October], but there is no guarantee that President Reagan will be able to find the time for this.

Our correspondent Razi Barqay reports that Shim'on Peres conferred with Democratic presidential candidate Walter Mondale in New York last night, and lauded his warm attitude toward Israel. Mondale denied allegations that the prime minister was interferring in the U.S. presidential campaign.

The Democratic candidate criticized the inconsistency shown by Reagan in his policy toward Israel, and mentioned in this context the sale of sophisticated arms to the Arab countries.

Limits Will Not Affect Pact

TA090744 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0700 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] The Israel-U.S. Chamber of Commerce says that import restrictions will not have a serious effect on the free trade zone agreement with the United States.

From last year's import figures it appears that only 4 percent of the restricted goods are imported from the United States. Arye Maqlef, president of the Chamber of Commerce, told our correspondent Kamela Menashe that according to these calculations, the new restrictions will affect only $12.5 million worth of imports.

Yesterday it was reported that the free trade zone agreement will not be initialed today as planned. The United States and Israel await the final approval of Congress, which will be given tonight at the earliest.

Shamir Adds Further Comment on U.S. Trip

TA101900 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir returned to Israel at noon from his visit to the United States. During his visit, the foreign minister met with 35 foreign ministers who came to the UN General Assembly opening in New York. Shamir also took part in Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' talks in Washington. At the Ben-Gurion Airport, our correspondent Yig'al Goren asked him whether the government intends to make a decision in the near future about an IDF withdrawal from Lebanon:

[Begin recording] [Shamir] I cannot give an estimate of time. It is very possible that within 3 weeks some sort of program will be formulated and, on the basis of that program, we will be able, perhaps, to define some path that will lead us to a removal of the IDF from Lebanon.

[Unidentified correspondent] The Foreign Ministry has sharply condemned the announcement by Usamah al-Baz, who called Israel a danger to world peace. What, in your opinion, is the background to such a sharp statement from Egypt?

[Shamir] I think there are no words to condemn an announcement of that type after 5 years of the existence of a peace treaty between us and Egypt, after Jordan decided to renew its relations with Egypt, despite the fact that it is still faithful to the Camp David agreements. I regard that declaration as a grave blow to the chances of peace in the Middle East.

[Unidentified correspondent] Do you regard Mubarak's visit to Jordan as positive? Do you see that visit as something positive for the peace process in the entire area?

[Shamir] Well, I do not think we should intervene in exchanges of visits between the heads of Arab countries. We are not, of course, opposed to a closeness, a rapprochement, between Egypt and Jordan, on condition that it is not aimed against peace and Israel. [end recording]

Karami Rules Out Possible Meeting With Peres

TA101021 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew
10 Oct 84 p 2

[Edwin Eytan report from Paris]

[Text] Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami has totally ruled out the possibility of a meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres or any other Israeli leader in order to discuss an agreement on an Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon. Karami told me: "A meeting between myself and Peres is out of the question. It is not even a topic for discussion."

I briefly met Karami at the Lebanese Embassy in Paris as he was making his way to Beirut from the UN General Assembly in New York. He added: "There will be no direct negotiations between Israel and Lebanon on the question of southern Lebanon or any other issue. Any contacts between the two countries will be conducted only through a third party." Karami mentioned the

United States as a possible "third party," although he admitted that during his stay in the United States he failed to obtain U.S. agreement on playing an active role in this process. According to him, he still hopes the United States will agree to play some kind of role.

Lubrani on Lebanon, Lahd Army, Shi'ites

TA101250 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Oct 84 p 23

[Interview with Uri Lubrani, coordinator of government activities in Lebanon, by Yosef Walter; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Uri Lubrani, the coordinator of government activities in Lebanon, cannot get too worked up about the reports that Damascus has agreed in principle to Washington's launching a political initiative following Richard Murphy's latest shuttle tour. I can tell you very little, he says, because despite all the commotion, all this is at a very early stage. I view it as an initial feeler. People who experience reality in the region know that the key to a long-term settlement lies in the hands of the Syrians, and the possibility of Syrian involvement in an arrangement for southern Lebanon requires some examination.

This initiative came from the United States, he adds, and one must remember that the United States has found itself outside the court after the withdrawal of the 6th Fleet from Beirut and the abrogation of the agreement between Israel and Lebanon. These events singed its fingertips. This topic was not used as something with which to goad the administration during this election campaign. So it does not surprise me at all that the United States is seeking a way to return to this arena and correct wrongs. One should mention in this context that we were amazed by the statement Murphy made some weeks ago that Syria had played a constructive role in several moves connected with Lebanon. At the time we regarded it as a routine statement, Lubrani adds, but today, in hindsight, it looks as though Murphy tried to pave the road for a dialogue with the Syrians by issuing that statement.

Question: What can the Americans offer now that they could not offer 6 months ago? What was it that persuaded the Syrians to agree in principle to this move?

Answer: I am not yet sure that the Syrians have indeed given their consent. Philip Habib also came to us at one time and said that Syria had agreed in principle. The positive achievement is that the Syrians are prepared to listen. That, too, is some feat. I am saying this because the Syrians also suffered some defeats in Lebanon. One such loss is the failure of the current Lebanese Government to enforce the security arrangements on the sides to the conflict. Thus, the Syrian consent does not surprise me.

Question: Are you satisfied with the army of southern Lebanon [ASL]? How do you think that army could function without an IDF presence, in light of the incident at Suhmur?

Answer: We must accept an unpleasant fact. What happened at Suhmur is something every Lebanese would understand, but we do not want to, and rightfully so. However, it is quite an acceptable common reality in the Lebanese code of behavior. There it is the norm. Yet the ASL today is not the same as it was 6 months ago. If you ask me whether this is the most desirable model, then the answer is negative, but this is what we have. As for our moral code, this will constitute an eternal conflict ground between them and us.

Question: Now to the Shi'ite problem in Lebanon. Does the fact that the Shi'ites have become the IDF's No 1 enemy not point to a failure of the Israeli policy?

Answer: Indeed, we have failed to establish meaningful contacts with the mainstream and political heart of the Shi'ite sect. But let us first define the situation: Israel is in no way at war with the Shi'ites, nor with the Amal movement, not to mention the fact that Israel has nothing against the hundreds of thousands of Shi'ite inhabitants of the south — where only one of their factions is active against the IDF. It takes only 100, or 150, or perhaps 200 men to strike against the IDF. One Shi'ite described it thus: Today, 10 percent of the Shi'ites cooperate with us; 10 percent attack us; and the rest sit on the fence, observing. I do not know whether the ratio is very accurate, but there is something like this division there. I believe the component of Shi'ites who cooperate with us is larger than 10 percent.

We have no war against the Shi'ites; we have a war against mechanisms within the Shi'ite body politic operated by outside agents, particularly the Syrians. After all, what have the Syrians been left with? In the Golan they are not allowing attacks on us, in Al-Biqa' they are trying to decrease the points of friction since we are very close to them. There are hardly any attacks from Jordan. Our most vulnerable, exposed area is southern Lebanon, so why not encourage activity there? If I were Syrian, I would seek an easy way to harm Israel, particularly as I would be under pressure to do so. So Syria provides the arms and the guidance.

On either side of this spectrum there are some Shi'ites who operate under a Khomeyni influence, and there are Palestinians who declare that they will never cease to regard us as an enemy, and that they will continue to attack Israel. They have currently been maintaining a rather low profile, but, nevertheless, there was the recent episode with the "Zodiac" [reference to incident in which four terrorists were killed in attempt to attack an Israeli target by sea] and we know that this could be a small sample of what could befall us if we leave the area.

Question: Do you accept the assumption prevailing in security circles that the Shi'ites will continue to pursue us even after we withdraw to the international border?

Answer: I do not think so. No doubt there is a zealot element in the Shi'ite sect, but there is another element that could certainly have resulted from the existing points of friction and our very presence in the south. I believe the less conspicuous our presence, the lower the motivation to attack us will be.

Question: The Communist action organization has recently become more offensive. Can you see Moscow's fingerprints there?

Answer: Moscow is controlling events from very far away. This is a relatively small organization. It is an effective body that receives its inspiration from Syria. It is a fact that Moscow wants to be involved in what is happening in Lebanon directly rather than through Syria. Therefore, I have no doubt that this Communist underground, or to be more precise, "the national Communists" are remotely controlled by the KGB. However, this underground could not function effectively without the logistical support of its Syrian ally.

Question: Let us go back to the Shi'ite question. The Amal movement is the dominant body of the Shi'ite faction and its role as a provocateur is quite significant. Is Israel trying to enter a dialogue with its leader, Nabih Birri?

Answer: Everbody knows that we are interested in talking with whoever wants to talk to us. However, I think that in the current Shi'ite constellation, it would be very difficult for anyone who so wishes to talk to us. The Shi'ites are largely divided. Beyond the split within the Amal movement between the traditionalists and the Khomeynists in Ba'labakk, who are guided by Tehran, Nabih Birri's authority within the movement is being threatened by extremists on both sides of the spectrum. Even if he wanted to (and it is not certain that he wants to), he could not enter into a dialogue with us without exposing himself to the criticism and reaction of the extremists.

Somebody has told me that Nabih Birri is the most guarded leader of all the militia groups in Lebanon.

Question: Is there a dialogue with Walid Junblatt?

Answer: Junblatt has been winking at us just as he has done toward Syria and any other center of power. There is a constant dialogue with the Druze. We are stationed at the bottom of the Al-Shuf mountains and the dialogue revolves mainly around maintaining the arrangements.

Question: Is Israel holding contacts with any elements of the Lebanese Government?

Answer: At present, Israel does not maintain any contacts whatsoever with the Lebanese Government because the latter must always bear in mind that anything it does is known to the Syrians. However, there are people within the Lebanese Government who want to learn our views on various issues, and we manage to convey our opinions to them.

The suicide "key children" have been mentioned in connection with Shi'ite terrorism. Commenting on this, Uri Lubrani said something surprising: "I heard a story about it, that these keys are being manufactured in a kibbutz in northern Israel; this is by way of Israeli exports."

Question: Are these keys being transferred to Iran and, if so, how?

Answer: Just as any of our goods currently reach every Arab market, so they may get to Iran.

Question: Which is the kibbutz in question?

Answer: I was not told its name. Still, this is an interesting story. Incidentally, nobody has yet seen these keys but they have been said to exist.

Question: Do you believe that Amin al-Jumayyil is interested in an arrangement in southern Lebanon? The general impression is that he is not interested in an IDF pullout from southern Lebanon.

Answer: It depends on who you are talking about, whether you talk about President Amin al-Jumayyil who is sitting on his throne under Syria's umbrella, or Amin Al-Jumayyil, the man who expresses the wishes of the Christians. In my opinion, one of the most difficult issues we should take into account is the Christian community, those Christian civilians who live in the area of the Al-Awwali line and southward. We will not leave under any circumstances whatsoever until we have secured arrangements concerning the well-being of this community. The Christians do not want us to leave but they know that this runs counter to our national desire. Hence, Amin al-Jumayyil has, to some extent, mixed feelings.

Lebanese Forces Chief Afram Dismissed

TA092112 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Fadi Afram, the commander of the Lebanese Forces, military arm of the Christian community in Lebanon, was dismissed today. He has been replaced by the chief of his General Staff, Dr Fu'ad Abu Nadir, 38, the nephew of President Amin al-Jumayyil. The decision to reshuffle the Lebanese Forces Command was made unanimously in a vote in which representatives of the four Christian parties participated: The Phalangists, Sham'un's personnel, members of the (Tanzim) organization, and the Guardians of the Cedars. Here is our correspondent on Arab affairs Ehud Ya'ari to comment on the significance of this.

Israel has taken another blow in Lebanon, a real blow. This evening a genuine threat was created to weaken the special relations between Israel and the Lebanese Forces established over the past 8 years, which it was Israel's main policy to promote and which were the life-long work of the late Bashir al-Jumayyil.

Fadi Afram's dismissal comes at the end of a series of complicated maneuvers carried out by President Amin al-Jumayyil to impose his authority over the united Christian militia, disrupt its reliance on Israeli support, and disrupt its independent sources of financing. The maneuver succeeded because former President Camille Sham'un, who is in Paris, was not prepared to lead a move to contain the court revolt against the Lebanese Forces, and because the small organizations, the (Tansim) and the Guardians of the Cedars, were afraid to vote against the dismissal. President al-Jumayyil threatened to put one of his sworn loyalists, someone from the outside, Butrus Khawand, as head of the security department of the Phalange Party. Finally he obtained general agreement for Afram's dismissal in favor of the appointment of the young Abu Nadir as his successor. Afram, let us recall, was the main spokesman in Lebanon in favor of promoting an agreement with Israel, despite the results of the war.

This is not all: President al-Jumayyil now controls the sources of financial backing for the Lebanese Forces, including assets in the Port of Beirut, and he is working vigorously to remove their nonaligned political status. There are security personnel in Israel who think this evening that the suppression of the militia, which was built up with Israeli aid, Israeli weapons, and Israeli training, has begun. Other experts in Israel are saying: Some good may come of this and there will be a reexamination of the Israeli approach toward the Christians. In any event, Israel's influence in northern Lebanon, the close relations and cooperation with the Christian forces, will certainly not remain the same.

Good Relations Unchanged

TA101016 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 10 Oct 84 p 1

[Report by the Arab affairs correspondent]

[Text] The appointment yesterday of Dr Fu'ad Abu Nadir as the new commander of the Christian "Lebanese Forces" will not change the basic positions and the good relations of the military establishment toward Israel. This was stated to the *HA'ARETZ* correspondent last night by an authoritative source in the Phalange Party which is subordinate to the new commander.

The source added that the election of a new commander was only the first step in a series of changes which are expected to take place in a bid to unify the positions of the Christian parties and increase cooperation between them and the "Lebanese Forces."

Immediately after his appointment, Dr Abu Nadir stated that he adheres to the heritage of Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil and that he would follow in the footsteps of his predecessor, Fadi Afram.

Arabic Broadcast on Withdrawal From Lebanon

JN101727 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World
1435 GMT 10 Oct 84

["Today's comment"]

[Text] Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to Washington and his meetings with President Reagan and appropriate government members have shown the extent of the harmony, coordination, and strength of ties between the United States and Israel. The two sides unexpectedly reached agreement on certain issues.

While it is true that the economic issue has occupied a central position in the U.S.-Israeli talks, this does not mean that the issues of peace and peace formulas, especially the formula for Lebanon, are not important. Peres has stressed that within 3 weeks Israel will draw up a formula for the Israeli forces' withdrawal from southern Lebanon. A joint U.S.-Israeli working committee has been formed to discuss this issue. This also coincided with the good offices that assistant U.S. Secretary of State for Middle East Affairs Richard Murphy rendered. We hope that he will resume a second shuttle tour. As President Reagan announced, the United States is ready to assist in achieving a troop withdrawal if it is requested to do so and if there is really a need for finding answers to the difficult problems. Israel has emphasized its readiness to withdraw from Lebanon as soon as the necessary security arrangements are provided. Amid the developments and the prevailing facts in Lebanon, every formula should have its own applications. Referring to Syria's position, Peres said that Damascus has made a new move and that matters are to be tested. He added that if the Syrians have their own interests represented by a change in the Lebanese situation, Israel will consider additional alternatives. It is noteworthy that Israel may carry out a unilateral withdrawal if it receives guarantees for appropriate security arrangements.

It is obvious from these developments, facts, and current contacts that Israel has a desire to withdraw; however, this depends on the development of circumstances on the spot. It should also be understood that Israel's withdrawal will not be hasty and will not be carried out while leaving the details and arrangements to the future. Just as there is something to be done by the official Israeli, Syrian, and Lebanese circles in this regard, the citizens in southern Lebanon should also make their own contribution to reaching the desired results. No one should believe that any terrorist or sabotage actions will constitute pressure on Israel or will accelerate the withdrawal. Instigators and those who love intrigue and problems should understand this reality and refrain from creating obstacles.

Beirut Media: Syrian Troops Moving Into Lebanon

TA111120 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Significant Syrian troop movements into Lebanon are reported in the Beirut media this morning. According to the report, large Syrian armored columns have been seen crossing the Syrian border in the direction of Lebanon's Al-Biqa' valley in the past few days. Crack Syrian commando units have been deployed in the mountain area in the mountains east of Beirut, replacing regular units.

Voice of Israel monitor Mikha'el Gurdus says the movements appear to be replacements rather than reinforcements of existing troop numbers. There are about 30,000 Syrian soldiers in Lebanon.

Amal Movement Leader Said Killed by Extremists

TA071712 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1615 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] Southern Lebanon, 7 Oct (ITIM) — The investigation into the death of Husayn Sa'b, commander of the Amal movement in Jabal Al-Rayhan, has shown that he was murdered by extremists because of his ties with Israel.

ITIM has learned that Husayn Sa'b supported arrangements with the army of southern Lebanon to speed up the IDF's withdrawal from southern Lebanon.

As will be recalled, he was killed on Saturday night as he returned to his home in 'Arab Salim. An unidentified person fired a 9-mm bullet into his head, killing him instantly.

Lahd Army Accused

TA071956 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] The Amal movement this evening accused the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] of killing the person in charge of the movement's affairs in the Jabal al-Rayhan area in southern Lebanon. Husayn Sa'b was murdered near his home in the village of 'Arab Salim, and the Amal leadership claims that ASL soldiers shot him.

Convention of Shi'ites Expresses Support for IDF

TA090734 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0635 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Southern Lebanon, 8 Oct (ITIM)—The first conventionof its kind was held Monday afternoon in the village of Bint Jubayl in southern Lebanon, with the participation of 300 dignitaries, most of them Shi'ites from the vicinity of Tyre representing a population of 250,000.

The convention was initiated by the IDF liaison unit in Tyre. Its aim was to examine closely the problems of the population and explore ways of helping them.

Also examined were ways to encourage the recruitment of Shi'ites living in the area to the army of southern Lebanon.

All the speakers, including Fawzi (Shiyari), a Bint Jubayl dignitary, expressed unequivocal support for Israel's policy in Lebanon, and said that they will never forget Israel's help. The (Baziya) family, one of Bint Jubayl's most prominent families, also promised to help encourage recruitment to the army of southern Lebanon and support for the IDF's policy in the area.

Suhmur Massacre Suspects Not To Be Released

TA081849 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has said he has agreed with the commanding officers of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] that the Druze soldiers suspected of committing the Suhmur massacre will not be released without Israel's approval. Israel has no intention of permitting their release, but will judge them, Rabin said.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal has learned that Minister Rabin has appealed to the attorney general and other legal advisers for an opinion advising how to act in such a case, because in southern Lebanon Israel has not invoked the Fourth Geneva Convention, declaring itself an occupying army; therefore, it has no legal status whatsoever and cannot punish southern Lebanese residents or judge them.

Our military correspondent points out that, in contrast to remarks made by the commander of the ASL, Antoine Lahd, the Lebanese Army does not have a code of military justice and so there is no possibility of judging the murder suspects in accordance with Lebanese law.

UNRWA Says IDF Prevents Supply Shipments

TA091738 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1505 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] UNRWA has accused Israel of preventing the transfer of food and supplies to refugees in southern Lebanon. In the wake of this complaint, military sources in Israel have explained that vehicular traffic via Batir al-Shuf is forbidden. There is nothing to stop the supplies being brought, without the vehicle, to the South. Our correspondent Gay Zohar explains:

Today the UNRWA spokesman in Beirut issued a statement saying that Israel is preventing the traffic of supply trucks carrying equipment and medicine from northern Lebanon to the south. UNRWA is complaining that a convoy containing supplies for the refugee camps near Tyre and Sidon was not permitted by IDF soldiers to use the Batir al-Shuf crossing.

As is known, that crossing point is the only one currently connecting the north with the south. A few weeks ago new security arrangements came into effect there which do not permit the passage of vehicles. The only way to bring goods into southern Lebanon is to trade vehicles: a truck arrives at the crossing point from north Lebanon and the equipment in it is loaded onto a truck on the other side. These special arrangements have been introduced in the wake of grave security problems at the crossing point. We have learned from military sources that UNRWA really did ask IDF authorities for special permission to cross over with the trucks. In the meantime, this has not yet been approved. The same sources recalled that there is nothing to stop the equipment and medicine from being transferred in the usual way, used by all the other inhabitants. Let us just recall that in the past there have been cases of international vehicles smuggling equipment having been seized.

IDF Officers Trained for Lebanon Liaison Unit

TA081154 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 8 Oct 84 p 11

[Ya'ir 'Amiqam report]

[Text] The first officers training course of its kind, for those who will serve in the IDF liaison unit in Lebanon, will end tomorrow in the center of the country. In the last few months the new officers have undergone Arabic-language training and have taken special courses in subjects relating to Lebanon. After the training course the officers will be deployed for special missions in southern Lebanon. Uri Lubrani, Israel's coordinator of activities in Lebanon, and Brigadier General Shlomo Ilia, the commander of the IDF liaison unit in Lebanon, will participate in tomorrow's final review parade.

New Policy Being Examined for Territories

TA081122 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 8 Oct 84 p 1

[Dani Rubinstein and Muhammad (Haliliyah) report]

[Text] The establishment of a bank (probably in Nabulus), an Arab insurance company, a new hospital in Ramallah, a cement factory in Hebron, and other projects are on a list currently being examined by Israeli authorities within the framework of steps to improve the standard of living in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Following a meeting on this issue in the Defense Ministry, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin met Alignment Knesset Member 'Abd al-Wahab Darawshah yesterday and told him that he is examining the possibility of revoking the order closing the Al-Najah University in Nabulus, and that he will give him an answer within 10 days. The *DAVAR* correspondent was told that the university would be reopened after the closure order against it had been shortened.

Among the projects which are in an advanced stage of planning is the Arab bank; it has already been agreed that it will be able to deal in foreign currency (in dinars). This is in contrast to the bank established in Gaza, which is permitted to deal only in Israeli currency.

Rabin also reported that the number of books currently subject to censorship has been reduced from approximately 1,300 to only 300, and this list will also be reexamined.

The Israeli authorities in the territories will carry out a series of steps in the near future; these steps stem from recommendations of the Labor Party and from a U.S. request which was received during the last few months. Among other things, an increasing effort will be made to appoint Arab mayors to the cities of Nabulus, Ramallah, Al Birah and Hebron, which currently have Israeli mayors. The problem in appointing mayors for these cities stems from the fact that the Military Government does not want to reinstate former mayors Bassan al-Shak'ah, Ibrahim al-Tawil, Karim Khalaf, and Mustafa al-Natshah, and there are difficulties in finding suitable candidates. For the time being, municipal elections in the territories are not contemplated.

[According to Tel Aviv *HA'ARETZ* in Hebrew on 8 October in a page one report by Yehuda Litani: "Among further suggestions considered by the defense establishment for improving the atmosphere in the territories, is the holding of elections in the local councils (such elections were postponed according to an order issued by the Civilian Administration), and it is also possible that some of the dignitaries who were expelled from Israel will be returned." However, Litani points out, "at this stage, there is no chance of implementing these suggestions for fear that the Likud ministers in the government will foil them."]

Regarding control of projects in the territories and the transfer of money from Arab countries to the West Bank and Gaza, the Defense Ministry will probably return to the arrangements which existed before Ari'el Sharon imposed restrictions, and the control will affect mainly the projects, rather than the source of the money. The security authorities, however, will make certain that the activity in the territories is mainly within the local (municipal) framework. This is to prevent the establishment of political facts in the territories.

The *DAVAR* correspondent notes that some of these projects by the Defense Ministry were already considered and prepared during the tenure of former Defense Minister Moshe Arens. However, with the appointment of Rabin and in preparation for the visit of Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in the United States the subject received more intensive treatment.

Arab Bank in Nabulus Eyed

TA071514 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1430 GMT 7 oct 84

[Text] Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that a group of Nabulus investors led by Zafir al-Masri, head of the Nabulus Chamber of Commerce, is initiating the establishment of an Arab bank in the territories. Preparations have already been completed and the proposal has been passed on for a decision by the defense minister. Our correspondent has learned that the Americans have put heavy pressure on Israel to approve the establishment of the bank; the Bank of Israel, however, so far has not given its approval.

The main problem delaying the opening of the bank is the question of controlling the money and the bank's operation. In Gaza there is already a bank operating under the name Bank of Palestine; however, it is not allowed to trade in foreign currency. Approximately 1 hour ago we reported on the possibility of an Arab bank opening in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip, and that discussions are in an advanced stage. This was told by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin to Knesset Member 'Abd al-Wahab Darawshah.

Nabulus Businessman Comments

TA081857 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Economic interest groups in the territories have welcomed the report that the authorities are considering the establishment of an Arab bank in the territories. The head of the Nabulus Chamber of Commerce, Zafir al-Masri, who heads a group of people who are proposing the establishment of an Arab bank, believes it will take between 6 to 9 months to open the first branch from the moment official approval is received. Our correspondent in the territories, Arye Gus, reports:

The report of the intention to allow an Arab bank to open has caused great excitement among economic interest groups in the territories, who say: We have been hopeing for this for many years. Zafir al-Masri, head of the Nabulus Chamber of Commerce, submitted a detailed plan for the establishment of an independent Arab bank 4 years ago. During that period, he said, we were given almost no response and it is only over the past few weeks that we have seen any movement, which we welcome.

[Begin Al-Masri recording — in English] Well, this is something we have been asking for the past 4 years. We have been asking — I say we, the Chambers of Commerce, and as people — we miss a local bank and we would like to have a bank which will be owned by our people and serve our people. So this is something positive and we welcome it. [end recording]

[Gus] The preparations and deliberations for the establishment of the Arab bank are in an advanced stage, the defense minister said, but there are still many problems. From the political aspect, this is the first time in the 15 years of Israel's rule over the territories that Israel is permitting the establishment of an independent Arab economic institution. This would be of some help in establishing an independent Arab infrastructure. There are technical questions: Who will supervise the bank; in accordance with which laws will it work; will it be permitted to trade with Arab countries; who will supervise the movement of funds what about Israelis who want to use its services; what about Israeli banks that are already active in the territories? Zafir al-Masri wants an Arab bank that will be able to trade with Arab countries in dinars or local currency, a bank that will compensate the population for the shortage of services.

[Begin Al-Masri recording — in English] We want a local bank which will deal with Jordanian dinars, as well as with shekels, okay? We want a bank which will open for whoever wants to deal with the bank. We want a bank which will make up for the lack of services which is existing now, so, whether it is a branch of an Arab bank which exists in the Arab world or a new bank which is fully owned by local people, which means a local Arab bank, so whatever will cover our need is welcome. [end recording]

[Gus] Zafir al-Masri wants partners, shareholders, and investors as soon as official permission is given. Jordan, in his opinion, will not object. In the past, several messages were sent to Jordan about his intention to work for the establishment of a bank and he did not receive negative reactions. And if, nevertheless, he sounds cautious and restrained, this means he wants to wait until things are clearer.

Columnist Urges Liberalization

TA081510 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew
8 Oct 84 pp 5, 7

[Pinhas 'Inbari commentary: "Turning the Clock Back"]

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has recently begun summoning his aides to try to consolidate a new policy for the territories. As with the economic problems and Lebanon, the main effort here will be to try to restore the pre-1977 situation and return, as much as possible, to the policy guidelines and processes that developed in the territories before the political shift that occurred that year. This will take place regardless of whether or not the participants in the consultations are aware of that goal.

Just as the policy on the territories since that political upheaval has been influenced by the country's economic policy under the Likud, so will the new policy be influenced by the economic policy and composition of the current government, and by the overall views of the person heading the security establishment. Israel's policy during the 7 years of Likud rule has been to annex the territories. Although government spokesmen said at one time that Israel wants to establish autonomous rule there, right after the Camp David accords were signed Israel launched vigorous efforts to deprive the inhabitants of the territories of the numerous outward signs of self-rule granted to them during the days of the Alignment. The policy of curtailing autonomy was accompanied by an aggressive settlement policy, and the combination of the two indicates that Israel had no intention of establishing real autonomy in those areas; instead it wished to change the Arab character of the territories by replacing it with a Jewish-Israeli character.

A brief tour of the West Bank leaves no room for doubt: The Israeli flag is flown conspicuously at every roadblock, every position or house seized for military purposes, and large Hebrew signs point to each and every settlement (real ones or those only half-finished), giving rise to the impression that the Jewish population of Judaea and Samaria equals the Arab population in number. It is an irony of history that the Alignment government, which never spoke too eloquently about autonomy and the legitimate rights of the Palestinians, was the one to create with such zeal the far-reaching autonomy framework, which could be conducive and beneficial to finding a political solution to the problem of the territories. The Likud on the other hand, although it pledged itself to grant autonomy and rights — by virtue of its obligation to live up to international commitments it had undertaken — did so with the intention of ignoring those promises, and wanted to take advantage of the very first opportunity (in the form of a war against Jordan, "the homeland for the Palestinians," perhaps?) to annex the territories and possibly also drive the Palestinians eastward en masse.

If the clock could be turned back 7 years, that would be great; but since this is obviously impossible, the existing political conditions must be taken into consideration. As long as there is a unity government — and the Labor Party is interested in maintaining national unity because of the economic needs and the withdrawal from Lebanon — it is necessary to realize that the Likud also has a say, and that a dispute over the territories could topple the government. It is therefore necessary to take overall considerations into account, because if the Likud were in opposition it could jeopardize the status of the Histadrut [which has a Likud faction] and unite the northern settlements against the withdrawal from Lebanon.

King Husayn's harsh address to the Jordanian Parliament sent a clear message to Israel: He will not enter into negotiations with it as long as there is a unity government, but he would be prepared to do so with a different government. King Husayn also pointed his finger directly at what irks him in regard to Israel's policy in the territories: It has altered the Arab character of the West Bank. Husayn is thus waiting for an Alignment-led government in Israel. Every realistic assessment of the situation would substantiate the conclusion that such a possibility is very likely, and that the current government is in power only for an interim period. Therefore, the policy in the territories must also signal to Jordan and the Palestinians that the unity government is there only for a short period of time, during which the ground can be prepared for the political process.

The new measures must stem from these circumstances, namely, on the one hand to take the Likud's position into account to the extent that this is absolutely necessary, and on the other hand to signal to Jordan and the Palestinians that a new government is just around the corner, and that the government will be ready to dive into the chilly waters of the political process. It is necessary to bring the West Bank gradually back to the pre-1977 situation. The more we erase the Israeli character the Likud tried to impress on the territories and restore the Arab character, the more we will have prepared the ground for the political process and the clearer the signals that our intentions are serious.

The same holds true for the settlements and the policy toward the Arab population of the territories. If there is no other way but to accept the principle of continued settlement activity, one of the following two courses of action should be pursued: continue without the Likud and adopt the Alignment policy of no settlement activity in densely-populated Arab areas, or muster Likud support and stop all settlement activity altogether due to "economic and financial constraints." One thing is clear: Jewish settlement activity in Hebron and Nabulus must be stopped. Jordan will interpret settlement activity in accordance with the Allon plan as the continuation of the annexation policy.

The policy toward the Arab population is much more involved: The basis should be a return to the policy of autonomy, which was nipped in the bud by the Likud. The Likud will not be able to oppose such a policy, because it had pledged to implement it. This means the revitalization of political life in the territories:

The Arab press must once again be granted distribution permits for the entire area. Palestinian politicians confined to certain areas by virtue of injunctions limiting their freedom of movement should be released (mark this, Yitzhaq Rabin: The censored newspapers and the confined politicians are not necessarily the "extremists" who shun all dialogue with Israel; on the contrary). The West Bank must return to life and rise again from the death of the political graveyard in which it is currently buried. At the same time, it should be made very clear right from the start that this new openness is not a license to go wild or for a total lack of restraint. It should be hoped that political figures in the territories have learned a lesson from the fate of the National Guidance Committee. It attempted to organize in the West Bank a public framework that slid into such a level of violence that no Israeli defense minister, even the most tolerant and willing to show a maximum degree of good will like 'Ezer Weizman, could accept.

One must realize that in the territories there will be political elements that will not take a favorable view of Israel's incorporation within a political process that tightens the partnership between Jordan and the PLO. It is therefore necessary to make it clear to those elements at once that no one will limit their freedom of political expression, but that Israel will not tolerate violations of the law. Consequently, as part of the new policy of openness, it will not allow publication and distribution of pamphlets explaining how to build a bomb and plant it effectively beneath Israeli targets, like the brochures recently seized on the Al-Najah University campus grounds. The policy of openness is aimed at strengthening the political awareness of Palestinians, but not creating a mood conducive to an armed struggle.

However, if the law is observed, then let it apply equally to both Jews and Arabs. One of the prime reasons for the prevalence of ill will in the territories was the clear discrimination made between Jews and Arabs in the eyes of the law. Those who threw stones were thrown into jail because they were Arabs, whereas Rabbi Kahane was escorted to prayers in Al-Duhayshah by a military commander; and while settlers independently decided to "patrol" the tense camp, they were later shown hospitality by the military government. These double standards should be uprooted very soon.

Village League Leader, Qiryat Arba' Mayor Meet

TA081129 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] The head of the Area Village Leagues in the Hebron Hills today visited Qiryat Arba' and met with the mayor to discuss internal security in the area, the stoning of Israeli cars, and the smashing of Arab vehicles' windshields. The head of the league, Jamil al-'Amlah, is also the owner of a bus company, and the windshields of some of his buses have been smashed. Al-'Amlah and Shalom (Vach), the head of the Qiryat Arba' council, called on the Hebron Hills residents to foster good-neighborly relations and to cease throwing stones because this inflames hatred. Following the meeting the two toured the streets of Qiryat Arba'.

Tulkarm Funded by Civilian Administration

TA101112 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] The head of the Civilian Administration in Judaea and Samaria today visited Tulkarm for the first time in 3 years, handing over 31 million shekels to the municipality to repair the electricity network and purchase a fire engine. The assistant head of the Civilian Administration, Colonel Freddie Zakh, also promised to set up a new telephone switchboard in Tulkarm. Our correspondent Arye Gus points out that the Tulkarm municipality recently decided to lift the boycott against the Civilian Administration.

Attorney's Office on Nabulus Prison Conditions

TA091342 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] The State Attorney's Office says that the Nabulus prison inmates enjoy extensive rights, more than those required by the Geneva convention. It states, however, that there is a difference between the prison conditions in Nabulus and the other prisons within the green line.

Our correspondent Avshalom Ginossar says this was stated in a memorandum to the High Court of Justice in connection with the appeal of the seven security prisoners held in Nabulus.

Judaean Settlers Patrol Refugee Camp

TA091625 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] The Committee of Judaean Settlers has begun carrying out mechanized patrols at the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that the patrols are being carried out in private vehicles belonging to Gush 'Ezyon, Hebron Hills, and Qiryat Arba' settlers. Each patrol is composed of four vehicles, with three people in each. They drive back and forth close to the camp.

The settlers say that if they run across any people throwing stones, they will try to capture them.

Comptroller Cuts Own Budget by Extra 2 Percent

TA101044 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 10 Oct 84 p 3

[Text] The State Comptroller's Office announced yesterday that it has cut its budget by another 2 percent, in response to a Treasury appeal for more cuts in spending.

The comptroller's announcement, which emphasizes that the 2 percent cut is in addition to the 9 percent already agreed, notes caustically that the Finance Ministry's appeal, dated September 20, reached his office on October 3.

Ministerial Committee Approves New Property Tax

TA081328 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 8 oct 84

[Text] The Ministerial Committee on Economic Affairs has approved a one-time property tax of 2 percent on vehicles, boats, and airplanes. It has also approved a one-time tax of 1 percent on business inventories, and a 1/2 percent tax on equipment, machines, and buildings possessed by businesses. After the committee meeting Minister Moda'i told our correspondent Gadi Sukenik that this ministry will continue to examine the possibility of imposing a tax on luxury apartments and on second apartments. The suggestion of a surtax on income tax also remains on the agenda. Our correspondent notes that some of the ministers were especially against the idea of taxing business inventories, and due to this the finance minister softened his suggestions.

NRP, SHAS Agree on Government Portfolios

TA081228 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 8 Oct 84 p 1

[Shuqi Ben-'Ami report]

[Excerpt] Rabbi Yitzhaq Peretz, SHAS' representative in the government, will receive the religious affairs portfolio in the next few days. Minister Burg will return to be interior minister. A compromise in this spirit emerged last weekend in contacts between the National Religious Party [NRP] and SHAS leaders.

A top NRP source told the *'AL HAMISHMAR* correspondent yesterday that on the eve of Yom Kippur the NRP's leadership met in order to decide the party's stand regarding the transfer of the religious affairs portfolio to SHAS representatives. As will be recalled, the NRP demanded that the religious affairs and interior portfolios be united, and even announced that if it did not receive this portfolio it would not join the government.

According to the above-mentioned source, the NRP leadership is convinced that the interior portfolio will give them broad control regarding budgets, the manning of various posts, and manpower issues. The source added that one of the NRP leaders said during the meeting: "It is better for us to be the good guys and give up the religious affairs portfolio to SHAS than to be faced with a fait accompli."

Arabic Broadcast Cites Egypt's 'Ali Statement

JN101806 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali today affirmed that Egypt's commitment to the peace treaty with Israel is continuing and will not be affected by the resumption of diplomatic relations with Jordan. In a statement to the BBC Arabic section, 'Ali repeated Egypt's accusations against Israel concerning its invasion of Lebanon, its practices in the administered areas, and the two countries' conflict regarding Tabah. He reiterated that there is no contradiction between Egyptian-Israeli relations and the resumption of Egyptian-Jordanian relations.

UN Says Dead Sea Canal Would Harm Jordan

TA110553 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] A United Nations report claims that Israel's proposed Dead Sea canal would cause damage to Jordan and uproot as many as 3,000 people. The report said the project would cause a significant impact on Jordan's existing and future agriculture development by flooding some areas, increasing salinity, and causing severe drainage problems in other areas. The report also said that the canal would cause severe cutbacks in the mining of Jordan's only known mineral resources — potassium and phosphates.

The UN report was prepared by a team of experts who visited Jordan last May and June. The ASSOCIATED PRESS quotes the document as saying that Israel allowed a similar team to visit the affected areas in 1982, but refused to allow a repeated visit this year, saying it would merely serve the political purposes of elements hostile to Israel. The report said Israel had started preparatory work on the canal which would link the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea to generate hydroelectric power and expected to have the entire project finished by 1993.

Agriculture Officials in Paris Discuss EEC Role

TA101031 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 10 Oct 84 p 12

[Gid'on Kuts "exclusive" report from France]

[Text] Paris — French Agriculture Minister Michel Rocard, who yesterday received Deputy Agriculture Minister Avraham Katz-'Oz, has accepted the latter's invitation to visit Israel soon. Katz-'Oz told the *DAVAR* correspondent that in the course of his visit, Rocard will also participate in seminars held by the Kibbutz Movement on socialism in the modern era in developed countries.

The two men's 2-hour meeting focused primarily on the state of Israeli and European agriculture. Katz-'Oz asked Rocard to take action to promote a political decision on the export of citrus fruits from Israel upon Spain's joining the EEC, and asked that the matter not be allowed to drag on in the bureaucratic labyrinth of the EEC institutions in Brussels.

ALGERIA

Joint Communique Issued on CPSU Delegation Visit

LD102022 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] A joint communique was issued in Algiers today on the official visit to Algeria by a Soviet delegation led by Boris Ponomarev, candidate Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The communique recalls the activity of the Soviet party delegation during its visit to Algeria where it was received by President Chadli Bendjedid. The joint communique says that talks between an FLN Party delegation and the CPSU delegation were held in an atmosphere of mutual trust and dealt with the central issues of the hour on the international scene. In this respect, the two sides express in their joint communique their satisfaction with the good party and government relations between Algeria and the Soviet Union and points out that the views of both sides were identical on the main political and economic international issues.

Talks Held Between FLN, Italian Communist Party

PCI Leader Begins Talks

PM101547 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 8 Oct 84 p 2

[Giancarlo Lannutti report: "Peace and the Mediterranean: Natta's Talks in Algeria"]

[Text] Algiers — The visit by the PCI delegation led by Secretary General Comrade Alessandro Natta has been a busy one from the very start: Saturday afternoon, shortly after its arrival, there was an initial meeting with Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, chief of the FLN Permanent Secretariat — a meeting followed by a working dinner yesterday evening. Yesterday morning was devoted to laying a wreath at the memorial chapel for the martyrs of the revolution and visiting the adjacent museum, which effectively displays the stages in the Algerian people's national liberation struggle from 1830 until independence. (It should be remembered that on 1 November there will be a solemn commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the start of the FLN's armed struggle.) Today the PCI delegation is traveling to southern Algeria, to Ouargla and Hassi Messaoud, to visit local oil installations and the Algeria-Tunisia-Italy gas pipeline. Tomorrow morning the final political talks will take place. As can be seen, this is a busy schedule which immediately broached substantive issues and which is characterized by the spirit of fraternal friendship and constructive cooperation that typifies PCI-FLN relations.

In Saturday's conversation with Messaadia, Alessandro Natta was keen to recall that his visit to Algiers is his first official visit abroad as party secretary general and voiced his pleasure that it is to a country such as Algeria, which has a prime role within the Arab and African context and within the Nonaligned Movement and with which Italy wants to develop and step up its relations of cooperation in all fields. Next there was an exchange of information on the situation in the respective countries, and the Algerian side reasserted its expectation that Italy will work to encourage the EC to perform a more dynamic and incisive role with respect to the countries along the southern shore of the Mediterranean and, more generally, the Middle East. This reflects a shared concern to facilitate every process and every initiative that will help to alleviate tensions and create a climate of peace, security, and fruitful cooperation in the Mediterranean region.

It should be said that the issue of a further positive development of relations of economic, commercial, and technological cooperation between the countries is also situated within this context. This was discussed at the Italian Embassy during a meeting with a large delegation of economic representatives of state agencies, private companies, and the League of Cooperatives active in this North African country. With regard to bilateral relations, last year's signing of the gas agreement and the entry into operation of the gas pipeline have marked an important step — but a step from which it is possible and necessary to move further ahead. The conditions exist for more to be done, for the definition of an authentic political strategy of mutual cooperation; these conditions must not be ignored. Among other things, the gas pipeline — there are plans to duplicate it — will soon provide an opportunity by permitting, together with other projects, the employment of over 1,500 Italian workers and specialists by the end of next year.

Italian Delegation Departs

LD092159 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] The head of state received this morning Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party and the accompanying delegation. The delegation ended its visit in the afternoon, a visit which enabled its members to discuss with FLN officials the international issues of common interest and, above all, the situation in the Mediterranean.

The press communique stresses that the talks took place in a cordial and sincere atmosphere. Mr Natta also indicated before his departure that the conclusion of important agreements of cooperation and exchanges in all fields between Italy and Algeria proved that it is possible, even in a complex and difficult situation, to work actively for peace and international cooperation. This can be done, he added, by achieving harmony on a plan of parity, common objectives, development, and progress.

Communique on Delegation's Visit

LD101133 Algiers APS in English 1015 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Algiers, 10 Oct 84 (APS) — At the invitation of the National Liberation Front (FLN) Party, a delegation from the Italian Communist Party (PCI) led by Mr Alessandro Natta, PCI secretary general, paid a visit in Algeria from 6 to 9 October 1984, a press communique released yesterday indicated. During its stay the Italian Communist Party delegation was audienced by President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic, FLN Party secretary general.

On another turn, the PCI delegation had talks with an FLN delegation led by Mr Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, Politburo member, responsible of the CC Permanent Secretariat. These talks enabled the two delegations to mutually inquire about the situation in the two countries and on the activities led by the two parties, the press communique released at the end of the visit pointed out.

On another turn, the two parties dealt with the main problems which characterize the international situation, notably those prevailing in the Mediterranean. They notably dealt with the role of the parties as well as progressive and democratic forces of the (?Mediterranean) countries in the clearing up of the situation in this area for the setting up of a climate of peace, security and cooperation.

The FLN Party and the Italian Communist Party and the Italian [as received] insisted upon the necessity to extend their cooperation in the interest of the reinforcement of relations between the two countries and the two peoples.

Premier Addresses Arab Transport Ministers' Meeting

LD101917 Algiers APS in English 1431 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Algiers, 10/2 (APS) — Mr Abdelhamid Ibrahimi, alternate Politburo member, prime minister, delivered a speech yesterday on the occasion of the opening of the meeting of the Arab ministers of transport and communication which is being held in Algiers with the participation of the 19 Arab countries.

"We are witnessing a gradual weakening of the negotiation power of the Third World and its means to oppose the selfishness of the have [as received] countries are dwindling. This is all the more dangerous as the economic international crisis is assuming a structural character.

Mr Ibrahimi said adding: "The essential arm possessed by Arabs in such a confrontation is unity. It is why we must sue for unity on the basis of principles clearly defined and implemented in a organised and responsible way."

The importance of the sector of transport and communications, Mr Ibrahimi noted, obliges us to chart out and adopt a common strategy. "I am convinced that this will constitute one of the main items of your agenda and that this meeting will come up with positive results in this field, he said.

Mr Ibrahimi outlined the main axes of this strategy which are the following:

The multiplication and diversification of the means of communications between the different Arab countries.

The strengthening of training and research facilities and the setting up of new structures.

The setting up of cooperation in the area of material and basic structures maintenance.

The development of studies and achievements in the sector.

It will be possible afterwards to evolve suitable working programs and to implement them. According to the best criteria of cost, quality and time, he said before concluding that every Arab state should attach a great importance to these programms and ensure their follow up. (sentence as received]

LIBYA

U.S. 'Provocations' Against UN Mission Protested

LD100931 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] New York, 10 Oct (JANA) — Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau, has informed Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, about American harassment and provocations to which the Jamahiriyah mission to the United Nations is being exposed. This matter is considered a violation of all international laws and norms, and of the statute of setting up the United Nations and its relationship with the host country.

The brother secretary of the General People's Committee of the Foreign Liaison Bureau explained that the harassment and provocations are a serious precedent effecting all delegations, and is a matter requiring a speedy solution. He also called for an alternative location for the United Nations following America's provocative behavior toward the United Nations and its delegations.

The American State Department had earlier issued an order banning members of the Jamahiriyah mission from going outside the area of the City of New York, and specified certain zones which could be visited.

Al-Turayki Sees Bourkina Faso President in New York

LD051536 Tripoli JANA in English 1418 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] New York, 10 Muharram, 5 Oct, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau, met last night Thomas Sankara, head of the National Council for Revolution in Bourkina Faso who is attending the debate of the United Nations General Assembly.

Dr al-Turayki discussed with Sankara many issues concerned with the African Continent and how to confront the imperialist conspiracies aimed at undermining and weakening and creating problems to the African Continent and obstructing its progress. Captain Thomas Sankara praised the leading role played by the Great Al-Fatih Revolution and leader for peace in Africa and its firm stands of supporting liberation movements in Africa and the world and in confronting the imperialist plots.

He reaffirmed support to the Libyan-French decision concerned with the withdrawal of French troops from Chad.

IRNA Cites Al-Qadhdhafi on Military Pact With Iran

LD081838 Tehran IRNA in English 1803 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Tripoli, Oct 8, IRNA — Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said here on Sunday that because Iran is an enemy to the United States, therefore Libya, Syria, the Palestinian resistance movement, as well as Lebanon would be better advised to enter into a military pact with Iran. Al-Qadhdhafi who was talking here on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the expulsion of Italians from Libya said when and if the Iranian revolution should be exterminated, it would bring in, as a consequence, a crashing set-back to the Libyan revolution as well as to the Palestinians and to Lebanon since the United States is behind the on-going war against Iran.

The following are more excerpts from his speech marking the Libyan national day:

The United States is now aiming the fire of a war at Iran as a target to ruin, and to do the same later to Libya, Syria and Lebanon, and the Palestinian people...We must enter into an open military pact with Iran...

The United States was behind King Husayn's resumption of relations with the Egyptian Government. Why? Because the Egyptian regime has recognized Israel. Upon the order of the United States the Egyptian regime is now a partner to Saddam Husayn in his war with Iran. Arab soldiers are killed in this war instead of the American troops...

The Iranian revolution has done away with the U.S. foothold in Iran and with its overbearing conceit. The United States, therefore, has decided to punish Iran, and do so with the petrodollars of the Arab nations, with Arabs' weapons and by involving Iraqi, Egyptian, and Sudanese infantrymen...had the 50 billion dollar loan to Saddam by the Saudis and the Kuwaiti Government — on the part of the United States to help him fight Iran been expended on agricultural and industrial projects in the Arab world, today the Arab world would symbolise a new lease on life...[sentence as received]

A small country such as is Kuwait has extended as much as 6 billion dollars in aid to Saddam, on the pretext of its own protection (to the Kuwaiti Government). [sentence as received] How come you did not give out 1 billion dollars to the Palestinians in order to help them protect themselves against the Zionists?...

Jordan is an Israeli colony, and King Husayn is keeping himself on the throne with the aid of Israel. Baghdad has long since resumed relations with Cairo, and representatives from the two capitals have frequently returned visits...As Egypt joined the United Arab Republic upon a referendum of the people of Egypt, so must its people vote on their country's withdrawal from the war...

Turkish Naval Commander Begins Official Contacts

TA101856 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Admiral Cahit Atakan, the Naval Forces commander, has begun his official contacts in Libya. Today Adm Atakan called on Naval Captain (Shakshuki), the Libyan Naval Forces commander, for talks. Adm Atakan is expected to tour units of the Libyan Naval Forces.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Lebanese Envoy

LD102203 Tripoli JANA in English 1759 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Tripoli, Muharram 15, October 10, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Leader of the revolution received (Millad Jarih), personal envoy of the Lebanese president, who conveyed to him a message from the Lebanese president reaffirming Lebanon's commitment to the Arab causes.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Cable From Amir of Kuwait

LD102156 Tripoli JANA in English 1755 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Tripoli, Muharram 15, October 10, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Leader of the revolution received a cable from the amir of the State of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, in reply to a message that the leader had sent to him on Jordan's decision of restoring relations with the Egyptian regime. The amir of Kuwait reaffirmed the necessity that the Arab countries should commit themselves to resolutions issued by the Arab League and Arab summit conferences.

MOROCCO

Foreign Affairs Minister Belkziz Addresses UN

LD051547 Rabat MAP in English 1235 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] New York, Oct 5 (MAP) — Moroccan Minister of Foreign Affairs Abdelouahed Belkziz made an address Thursday before the ongoing 39th session of the UN General Assembly to explain Morocco's stance regarding a number of international crucial issues, mainly the problems facing Africa, be they economic, social, or political, the situation prevailing in Northwest Africa, the Arabo-African Union, armament, the world economic crisis and a number of other topical issues.

Dealing with the Sahara issue, Mr Belkziz underlined Morocco's historical rights over this territory which was formerly under Spanish rule and which was decolonized in line with international rules and legality.

"Even though Morocco's rights are clear and unquestionable, she gave the proof of her wisdom, common sense, and patience by proposing during the 18th African summit held in Nairobi in 1981 the organizing of a referendum in the Moroccan Saharan provinces," Mr Belkziz said, adding that Morocco was respectful of the OAU resolution and collaborated positively with the Implementation Committee on the Sahara.

"Morocco", he said, "granted all facilities to the Implementation Committee, declared her readiness to organize the referendum at any date fixed by the said committee, and solemnly reaffirmed her commitment to abide by the results of the referendum."

However, fearing the outcome of the referendum, some have tried by all means to prevent its holding. The populations of the Saharan provinces of Laayoune, Smara, Boujdour and Oued El Dahab have reaffirmed, on many occasions, their attachment to their Moroccan nationality. The various teams of journalists and political personalities having visited these regions saw on the spot the reality of the Moroccan southern provinces. The social and economic projects achieved there, the quietude [as received] prevailing there and the security the Sahara populations were living in, Mr Belkziz outlined.

"Morocco, which made the initiative to organize a referendum, declares anew her disposal to cooperate with a view to faciliting its holding. Morocco considers that the referendum constitutes the objective basis for settling the Sahara conflict. Morocco is always ready to collaborate in this respect with the organization of African Unity," the foreign minister declared.

The head of Moroccan diplomacy then recalled Morocco's constant effort to realize African unity, to close Arab ranks and to consolidate the brotherly ties between African and Arab states. It is in this context, Mr Belkziz said that Morocco places the Arabo-African union aimed at materializing the idea of this union.

In this respect, Dr Belkziz recalled the treaty of Arabo-African Union concluded last August 13 by Morocco and Libya and which constitutes the cornerstone for the edification of the Arab Maghreb, as a first step toward the greater Arabo-African union. There is no doubt that the treaty of union, which is not directed against any body, will contribute to ensure the progress and stability in the Arab world and the African Continent and will serve as an example in the area of complementarity [as received] and cooperation between states, the foreign minister said.

Earlier in his address, Mr Belkziz denounced Israeli intransigence in its settlement policy, its Judaization of Arab and Palestinian territories, and its annexation of Arab territories.

The Middle East conflict, which threatens world peace and security, can be settled through a synthesis of the Arab peace plan adopted by the 12th Arab summit and the U.S. President Ronald Reagan's peace proposal, Dr Belkziz said, adding that the Soviet Union, given her international responsibilities, must participate in working out a settlement.

Regarding the Iraq-Iran conflict, Mr Belkziz deplored the continuation of this war which destroys the two peoples' potentialities and expressed hope that wisdom would triumph and that the two warring countries would reach a solution in line with the UN Security Council.

Tackling the problems facing the African Continent, Dr Belkziz reaffirmed Morocco's support to the Namibian people who are struggling for freedom and independence, denounced racial practices and apartheid policy in South Africa, and called on the international community to grant all possible aid and assistance to the drought-stricken countries.

African countries, he said, must join efforts to face these real problems and settle them instead of wasting their energies in artificial issues, entertained by egoist considerations. As to the situation in Chad, Mr Belkziz outlined that Morocco welcomed the agreement concluded by France and Libya (on the withdrawal of their respective troops from Chad), and considers that the accord opens wide horizons to all the trends of the Chadian people for the re-establishment of peace in this African country.

SUDAN

Qatar's AL-RAYAH: Ethiopia Blocking Nile

GF091330 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0945 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Doha, 9 Oct (WAKH) — Quoting well-informed Sudanese sources, the Qatari newspaper *AL-RAYAH* reported that recently Ethiopia has partially blocked the major waterway of Lake Tana — the second major tributary of the Nile. This has resulted in a declining flow of water in the Nile to the Sudan. The flow is now 18 billion cubic meters instead of the normal average of 28 billion cubic meters. These sources added that following this step, the Sudanese Government urgently contacted the Egyptian Government which in turn dispatched its irrigation minister to Khartoum to discuss the situation described as a grave threat to the two countries.

The Sudanese sources stressed that Ethiopia's step will result in suspension of some of the agricultural projects located along the Blue Nile. The sources warned that this situation resulting from water shortages will cause famine in the areas located along the Blue Nile.

As a result of little rainfall in numerous Sudanese regions, the dought last caused the massive migration of people living in the region between 'Atbarah and Khartoum. The drought also threatened other regions to the north of Kordofan and Darfur.

Foreign Minister 'Uthman Addresses UN

JN051048 Khartoum SUNA in English 0915 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] New York, Muharram 10, Oct 5, (SUNA) — The Islamic orientation adopted by the Sudan signifies the colonialism [as received] and symbolizes a blessed return to the roots of its people, Foreign Minister Hashim 'Uthman told the General Assembly of the United Nations in its 39th session here yesterday.

He said a system of justice is being developed in the Sudan — a system that caters for the liberties of Muslims and non- Muslims as well – a system that received a spectacular enthusiasm from the masses during a mammoth demonstration held recently to mark the first international Islamic conference on the application of shari'a in the Sudan.

The minister described Sudan's efforts to bolster regional cooperation through bilateral and multilateral organization to realize development and construction.

He welcomed the outcome of the second international conference on the assistance to refugees in Africa and expressed hope that necessary funds would be raised to implement projects presented by countries hosting refugees to the conference. The minister drew the world attention to the impact of the international economic crisis on Africa and the hazards of drought that hit some parts of the Sudan, which at present hosts more than one million refugees.

The minister said foreign interference in Chad had added fuel to the crisis that wrecked the country and called on the international community to support the Chadian legitimate government under the leadership of Hissein Habre. He stressed the solution of the problem of Chad lies in the hands of the Chadians themsleves.

He expressed hope that current consultations among countries overlooking the Red Sea would lead to the convening of a conference to discuss its security following the recent explosions.

The minister called on the international community to multiply efforts to bring apartheid in South Africa to an end and said that more support should go to South West African Peoples Organization, SWAPO, the sole and legitimate representative of the people of Namibia.

On the situation in the Middle East, the minister said the implementation of the Geneva resolutions should be on the top of the list of the priorities of the United Nations. He further condemned Israeli practicies in southern Lebanon and called for more pressure on Israel to withdraw from Lebanon.

On the Iraq-Iran war, the minister called on Iran to respond to the initiatives of peace. The minister called for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and Cambodia and the granting of the peoples of the two countries the right of self-determination. The minister stressed the necessity of peaceful solution of the Cypriot crisis. He also drew the world attention to the necessity of halting arms race.

'Uthman Meets PLO's Qaddumi, U.S. Official

JN071456 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] New York, 12 Oct (SUNA) — Foreign Minister Hashim 'Uthman held a meeting here yesterday with Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department. Qaddumi reviewed with the minister the developments in the Palestinian situation and the course of dialogue with the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine regarding the PNC's forthcoming session.

The minister also held a meeting with Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs. The two sides reviewed bilateral relations, the situation in Chad, the problems of drought, and the political issues that the UN General Assembly is discussing.

Al-Tayyib Returns From ROK, UAE Visits

JN081058 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Oct (SUNA) — First Vice President retired Major General 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib returned here yesterday after a 5-day official visit to [South] Korea and a 1-day visit to the UAE during which he conveyed messages to Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan from President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri. The two messages deal with bilateral relations and the means of promoting them.

During his visit to Korea, Al-Tayyib met with the Korean prime minister and other officials and discussed bilateral relations in various fields. It is worth noting that his visit to Korea was at the invitation of the Korean prime minister.

Al-Tayyib Briefs Numayri

JN081623 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Oct (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri received First Vice President retired Major General 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib this morning. The first vice president briefed the president on the results of his visits to Korea and the UAE.

In a statement after the meeting, the vice president said that he conveyed to President Numayri a message from Korean President Chon Tu-hwan in which the latter praised the progress achieved by Sudan in the field of development. The message included the Korean president's agreement to visit Sudan next winter. The first vice president said that Sudanese-Korean relations are strong. He noted that his visit was successful and fruitful, expressing his appreciation for the welcome that Korea accorded the delegation.

The first vice president expressed his admiration for the progress achieved by Korea in various spheres. He announced that Korea agreed to pave the Khartoum-Shandi-'Atbara road and to construct a bridge on the 'Atbrar River in the Northern Region. He said that this road is strategic and vital and will link Halfa, Hayya, and Danaqilah to 'Atbara.

The first vice president noted that the Korean president awarded him the Diplomatic Service Medal First Class, considered one of the highest medals in Korea.

On his visit to the UAE, the first vice president said that UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan asked him to convey his greetings to President Numayri. The first vice president announced that Shaykh Zayid will establish a large agricultural project in Sudan to grow wheat and agricultural and animal products to fulfill the needs of the Arab countries. He added that he discussed with Shaykh Zayid the affairs of the Sudan-UAE limited company for investments and ways to develop and promote it.

Numayri Calls for People's Assembly Session

JN101555 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1502 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Oct (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri issued a republican decree today calling the People's Assembly to hold a session on Monday morning, 26 November 1984. The decree was issued after consultation with the People's Assembly speaker and in accordance with the provisions of Article 126 of the Constitution.

TUNISIA

Trade Development With Algeria Discussed

PM041523 Tunis L'ACTION in French 27 Sep 84 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Examination of the Means of Developing Trade"]

[Text] A Tunisian-Algerian working session was held on Tuesday at the Economy Ministry under the chairmanship of National Economy Minister Rachid Sfar and Algerian Commerce Minister Abdelaziz Khellef, and in the presence of Ahmed Ben Arfa, secretary of state for international cooperation. The session focused on examination of the conditions and means of developing trade between the two countries. The two sides reviewed the products traded, namely construction materials, textiles, and agricultural and food products.

In his speech, Rachid Sfar highlighted the importance of this meeting which, he said, was held in accordance with the recommendations of the Tunisian-Algerian Joint Grand Commission.

The minister stressed the spirit of fraternity and the strong political will which motivates the two sides, under the leadership of Presidents Bourguiba and Bendjedid, with a view to raising Tunisian-Algerian cooperation to the desired level. The minister highlighted with satisfaction the development of trade between the two countries, stressing the need to overcome obstacles to making this trade more dynamic and to define the areas likely to encourage their extension.

Mr Sfar said that he was convinced that the two countries are capable of rapidly making this area a free trade area in keeping with the objectives fixed.

Abdelaziz Khellef, for his part, stressed the dynamic spirit in which the two sides wish to make new progress toward the two countries' economic development. He added that the two sides remain faithful to the policy being pursued for the achievement of greater economic complementarity between the two countries. The Algerian guest expressed satisfaction with the exemplary cooperation which exists between the two countries' trade offices.

The two sides agreed to draw up a joint circular containing the different regulations and provisions relating to trade between the two coutnries with a view to sending it to Algerian and Tunisian economic enterprises. The aim is to inform them more fully of achievements in the sphere of trade between the two countries.

Bourguiba Receives Kuwaiti Finance Minister

LD101905 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] This morning, President Habib Bourguiba received Kuwaiti Minister of Finance and Oil Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Mohammed Mzali, Minister of National Economy Rachid Sfar, Tunisian Ambassador to Kuwait Abduljalil Mihiri, and Kuwaiti Ambassador to Tunisia Ahmad Mijrin al-Hamad.

Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah made the following statement to a radio and television reporter:

[Begin recording] [Al-Sabah] As far as I personally and my colleagues are concerned, meeting with the supreme combatant is an honor because of the high regard his excellency the president has in the hearts of the Kuwaiti Government and people. We always are happy and honored to meet him and are pleased to listen to his directives and his long experience, particularly in the sphere of Kuwaiti-Tunisian cooperation.

[Unidentified reporter] Your Excellency Mr Minister, no doubt [words indistinct]

[Al-Sabah] Kuwaiti-Tunisian cooperation is long-standing and covers many fields. No doubt all cooperation and every activity is liable to meet some problems, but with a realistic approach by the brothers in Tunisia and by us in Kuwait, we can overcome these problems. [end recording]

Prime Minister Mzali To Visit PRC

LD101550 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued the following communique: At the invitation of the premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Zhao Ziyang, Tunisian Prime Minister Mohammed Mzali and Mrs Mzali will pay an official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of China during the period 20-24 October 1984.

WESTERN SAHARA

AFP: Abdelaziz Criticizes Moroccan Policies

NC061052 Paris AFP in English 1034 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa, Oct 6 (AFP) — Mohammed Abdelaziz, leader of the Polisario guerrilla movement, has accused Morocco of defying the charter and resolutions of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and of intensifying the conflict in the Western Sahara, which his organization claims. In a statement made here yesterday during a 24-hour visit for talks with Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam, Mr Abdelaziz said that many lives were being lost and property destroyed needlessly as a result of Moroccan policy on the contested Western Sahara territory.

Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu is currently chairman of the OAU, which has been bogged down in a dispute over the Western Sahara issue for the last two years.

The Polisario leader called for "collective African action" to bring about an end to the conflict in the Western Sahara, which was claimed by both Polisario nationalists and Morocco when Spain withdrew from it in 1975. He also stressed efforts made by the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SDAR), the government proclaimed in the territory by the Polisario, to abide by a resolution passed by the 19th OAU summit here last year.

The resolution appealed to the SDAR and Morocco to start direct talks aimed at paving the way toward a ceasefire and a self-determination referendum in the territory, a call repeatedly rejected by Rabat as not legally binding.

In a hint that the SDAR would be willing to stay away from the upcoming 20th summit scheduled here for next month, Mr Abdelaziz reportedly told Lt Col Mengistu of the SDAR's readiness to cooperate with the OAU chairman "in efforts towards strengthening the organization." The SDAR has "voluntarily and temporarily" agreed to stay away from two OAU summits since it was admitted to the organization in 1982.

Algiers: SDAR President Departs Madagascar

LD091929 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] The 24-hour visit to Madagascar by SDAR President Mohamed Abdelaziz has ended. During the visit he twice met with Malagasy President Ratsiraka and discussed with him the situation in Western Sahara and Northwest Africa following the signing of the Moroccan-Libyan agreement.

The problems regarding the OAU before the 20th summit in November in Addis Ababa, a summit in which the SDAR is firmly determined to participate, were also discussed. This was reiterated by the Saharan president shortly before his departure from Madagascar.

The same stand was taken by the Malagasy President, who said that, although fiercely attached to the OAU, he would attend no summit of the organization as long as the SDAR was kept out, except in the case of a voluntary Saharan withdrawal.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Greets Honecker on GDR Anniversary

EA061507 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1000 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam has sent a congratulatory telegram to Comrade Erich Honecker, secretary general of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and president of the country's State Council, on the 35th anniversary of the formation of the GDR. In the telegram Comrade Mengistu expresses his special appreciation for the efforts and victories of the GDR people under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. He further expresses his confidence that the GDR will consolidate major victories in the future.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam says that talks with Comrade Erich Honecker, during the latter's visit to Ethiopia, on bilateral and international issues had been constructive. He adds that the cooperation achieved at this venue based on the mutual desire and interest of the governments and peoples of the two countries would be further strengthened.

In conclusion Comrade Chairman Mengistu wishes Comrade Erich Honecker good health and development and prosperity to the people of the GDR.

Eritrean Radio Reports Ethiopian Forces' Attack

EA051937 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Southwestern zone: The fascist Government of Ethiopia continued its inhuman attack against the innocent people of Eritrea for the 2d day running. Two days ago, the enemy force, accompanied by war planes, helicopters and heavy artillery, killed 46 people and wounded 34 others. [passage indistinct] This act is aimed at suppressing the armed struggle being waged by our fighters in the liberated areas of Eritrea and at intimidating innocent people.

Eritrean Radio Reports Battle Successes

EA081814 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrigna 1500 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] The heroic fighters of the people's militia and Eritrean People's Liberation Front forces have attacked an enemy battalion and inflicted heavy losses on it in men and materiel. This clash took place on 5 October from 2300 to 0200. Our gallant fighters killed (?25) Dergue soldiers, wounded more than 100, and captured 55 others.

They also captured 62 light weapons, one 82mm mortar, two Browning guns [word indistinct], 5 pistols, and 2 communications sets. The following morning, 6 October, our heroic fighters and people's militia attacked another enemy force which mobilized from the same area, killed 25 enemy soldiers, wounded 35, and captured 7 Kalashnikov assault rifles, 1 Bren, and 1 RPG launcher.

KENYA

Mwangale Addresses UN General Assembly

EA061856 Nairobi KNA in English 1230 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Excerpt] New York, Oct 6 — Kenya's minister for foreign affairs, Hon Elijah Mwangale, has reaffirmed the Government's guiding spirit of peace, democracy, and justice for all under the rule of law. He said that the Kenya Government, under President Daniel arap Moi also believes in uplifting the economic welfare of our people in unity, freedom, and love for one another.

Mr Mwangale, who was addressing the 39th session of the United Nations General Assembly, said that this is the springboard and the foundation of our people's domestic and international goals. The minister told the Assembly that the Government of Kenya pursued a policy of good neighbourliness. Kenya, he added, was convinced that without peace and mutual understanding, there can never be significant progress in all aspects of human development. He said that Kenya felt dutybound to continue with the quest for peaceful relations, good neighbourliness and economic cooperation in the East African region.

Mr Mwangale described the superpower rivalry in the Indian Ocean as a threat to countries of that region. This, he said, undermined the efforts of the international community to convene an international conference for implementation of the UN declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. Such a conference would bring together all the concerned states and maritime powers to harmonize and resolve issues that are impeding the establishment of a zone of peace in the area.

Regarding the situation in southern Africa, the minister said that the racist regime in Pretoria continued to defy United Nations resolutions on the critical issues of apartheid. The regime, he pointed out, deprived the black people of South Africa the right to enjoy basic human rights in their own land. Rejecting the so called new constitution, Mr Mwangale said that Kenya had resolved to continue support to the liberation movements of South Africa until victory was achieved and democracy re-established in that country.

On Namibia's independence, the minister told the General Assembly that the international community had been seriously frustrated in its efforts to bring an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa. Even friends of South Africa, he said, should now agree with us on the imperative necessity for South Africa to evacuate Namibia and the immediate implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978.

On the critical economic situation facing developing countries, Mr Mwangale cited serious balance of payment problems, unfavourable terms of trade, debt problems, rising unemployment and prolonged drought and famine. He pointed out that the recent economic recession in the developed countries inevitably had an adverse effect on world trade and hence upon the economic fortunes of most developing countries. He welcomed the sign of recovery in some parts of the world but observed that recovery is not likely to have much effect on the economies of developing countries for some time to come. He mentioned the delay to launch global negotiations and called on the international community to accommodate each others views in a collective responsibility in order to find ways and means of improving the quality of life of all the peoples of the world.

Mr Mwangale also called for collective self-reliance through economic and technical cooperation among developing countries. He said that this was an integral part of Kenya's foreign policy and urged developing countries to intensify their cooperation at sub-regional, regional, and international levels. To this end, he added, Kenya and other countries of eastern and southern Africa concluded in 1981 a treaty establishing a preferential trade area (PTA) for the sub-region.

Regarding the serious economic problems facing African countries, the minister informed the General Assembly that the situation had been further aggravated by the prolonged drought, encroaching Sahara Desert and acute food shortages. Kenya, he declared, regards food and agriculture as te most important sectors in human life since they affected the very survival of man. Mr Mwangale urged the international community to take collective measures to step up economic assistance to African countries in order to combat desertification and alleviate food shortages.

On the planned world conference next year to review and appraise the achievements of the United Nations decade for women, the minister expressed gratitude for the honour bestowed on Kenya to host the meeting. He said the aims and objectives of the decade for women include uplifting or raising of the status of women by involving them at all levels of the affairs of their societies both at the national and international levels.

The minister then turned on the work of the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea Bed Authority and for the international tribunal for the Law of the Sea. Kenya, he said, supports the Law of the Sea convention as an important instrument that represents codification and progressive development of international law.

SOMALIA

Radio Halgan: Students Killed Fleeing Conscription

EA102319 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Mass arrests of students are going on throughout the country to press them into the Armed Forces. The Mogadishu regime was forced to take this action because large numbers of Armed Forces personnel have defected to the Somali opposition forces.

The forced conscription of students into the Army has also been brought about because the regime led by dictator Siad Barre cannot provide the young population of Somalia with adequate education and job opportunities are nonexistant. Latest reports from Mogadishu confirm that three students were shot dead at (?Hera Tiraya) camp and one at (?Hodan) camp while fleeing from the forceful conscription of the young people into the Army.

UGANDA

President Obote Delivers Anniversary Speech

EA082024 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1322 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Speech by President Milton Obote on the occasion of Uganda's independence anniversary, at the Uganda International Conference Center — live]

[Excerpts] My fellow citizens, Your Excellencies, Your Lordship, Mr Chief Justice and friends;

The independence message (?from the president) to the nation has in the past been delivered after a parade on 9 October. The change is to enable as many people as possible to receive the message. In the past when the message was being delivered, the active participants in the celebrations at various headquarters at the districts and at localities throughout the country received the message after independence day.

Nation-building, fellow citizens, was interrupted from 1971 for nearly 10 years. It was after the 1980 general election that the people of Uganda resolved in earnest the exciting and positive work for the consolidation of our independence and further development towards the goal of one country, one people, one parliament and a prosperous Uganda. Your government was elected by the people of Uganda. Those who question the results of that election have totally, in nearly 4 years, failed to prove their case in the high court. They have failed to prove their case in the high court. Of 52 petitions (?those) with the high court, only a handful new remain to be decided upon and whatever may be the verdict of the court, the results of the victory of the government party recorded in December 1980 will not be affected. The results will not be affected.

Since December 1980 your government in the most difficult circumstances has pursued persistently and with boldness broad policies for security and prosperity for all Ugandans in every part of the country. [words indistinct] In speaking of Uganda, I speak for all tribes, for all persons of various religious faiths and for all parties of different political persuasions.

There is no danger or threat to any tribe, any religion, or any political party in a united, democratic, peaceful and prosperous Uganda. [applause] Your government is the government of all the people of Uganda, irrespective of how they voted in December 1980.

It is a government responsible for all its actions to all the people of Uganda. I pledge the total commitment of the government to advance the welfare, the standard of living, and human rights of every Ugandan. This government will not engage itself and has not engaged itself in any discrimination on account of tribe, religion, or political affiliation. [applause]

When this government came to office in December 1980, the economic situation was bleak. We were heavily in debt with our trading partners. No country or multinational organization could extend to us any loan or credit or enter into supply arrangements with us. [words indistinct] The situation has been arrested and reversed, arrested and reversed. [applause]

Fellow citizens, the strongest instrument we have for the rehabilitation of our country is the letter and spirit of the law. This government has in most trying conditions never interfered with the judiciary. This government in the most trying conditions for the last 3 and 1/2 years never interfered with the judiciary. The government has not established special courts to try those who are alleged to have been responsible for atrocities during the 1970's or special courts for present-day terrorists. [applause]

The government believes that the judiciary can deal satisfactorily with all cases. The law being our strongest instrument for rehabilitation it follows that the government must take the lead in conducting the affairs of Uganda in accordance with the Constitution and the laws passed by Parliament.

During the seventies, the system of government in accordance with the Constitution and the laws was abolished. Since the elections in December 1980 the [word indistinct] of that system has been uppermost in all government polices and action. And because of the adherence by government to the Constitution and the laws, the nightmares of the seventies have been overcome and security has returned to millions of homes throughout the country. [applause]

The twin policies of reconciliation and no revenge will continue in the coming years. We shall fight the criminals and the bandits and the terrorists not because we want fighting but because they are operating outside the Constitution and the laws of the country. [applause] We will not be deflected from this course either because of unfriendly utterances, propaganda, and unbalanced and biased publicity abroad about alleged abuses of human rights.

Fellow citizens, in less than 4 years, Uganda has emerged as a strong and dedicated member of the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, the Group of 77, the OAU, and the Commonwealth. The voice of Uganda in the councils of all these bodies would not have been there if we were not independent. Furthermore, that voice would have been treated with derision if here at home we were not encouraging the rebirth of democracy. [applause]

Nearer home the story is the same. We are a strong and active member of the preferential trade area covering Eastern and Southern African states. We are an active member of the Kagera River Basin Organization consisting of Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda, and Uganda. We are now discussing with Egypt, Sudan, and Zaire a proposal for the formation of the Nile Basin organization. [applause] Agreement on the assets and liabilities of the former East African community has been recorded between Tanzania, Kenya, and Uganda. We are now engaged in fulfilling the terms of that agreement. The agreement left intact the East African Development Bank situated in Kampala, the Soroti flying school in Soroti, the Eastern and Southern African management institute in Arusha, the Inter-University Council and the East African Library services. All these services will be run jointly by Tanzania, Kenya, and Uganda. We are also engaged in examining new East African regional projects.

These developments, fellow citizens at the regional, African, and international levels, where Uganda is now a fully respected member, have been occasioned and [word indistinct] by the positive policies of your government at home and abroad.

This respect and active collaboration with other countries can be seen in the fact that Uganda has continued since the December 1980 elections to enjoy a friendly and cordial relationship with all our five neighbors. We, fellow citizens, do not have an aggressive policy towards any country in the world. We have not sought to pick up quarrels with any country. We have not sought to vilify any leader of any other country. We have extended to all the countries the open hand of friendship. [applause] This policy will continue in the coming year of our independence.

Whatever may be the differences between us and any other country, we shall seek to resolve such differences through the appropriate diplomatic channels. Whatever may be of mutual concern to us and any other country shall also be dealt with in that manner. Fellow citizens, we shall not seek to inflame the people of Uganda into antifeelings against any country even where we have been provoked. We shall not do it.

CAMEROON

CAR Envoy Talks With Biya; Banqui Incident Discussed

AB101752 Yaounde Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] The head of state, His Excellency Paul Biya, this morning at the State House received in audience a special envoy from his CAR counterpart, General Andre Kolingba. The envoy, Mr Christopher Grelombe, who is the CAR minister of the interior, later disclosed to journalists that he was bearer of a special message to President Biya.

Asked if, as minister of interior, there was any particular problem, Mr Grelombe said that Cameroon and the CAR are brotherly and neighboring states. Consequently, problems of security for the one or the other are regarded as problems of mutual concern. Mr Grelombe also dismissed the recent incident between a group of Central Africans and French soldiers in Bangui as unimportant.

Briefs

New Minister Counselor in Moscow — There has been an appointment in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by presidential decree signed today. Mr Clement Lamgue Sobgne is appointed minister counselor in the Cameroonian Embassy in Moscow. [Excerpt] [*Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 8 Oct 84 AB*]

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Tanda Appointed Secretary General of CMRN Presidency

AB101838 Bangui Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] We will begin this newscast with a decree. Decree 84-748 appoints a secretary general for the Presidency of the Military Committee of National Redress [CMRN]. Article 1 of the decree stipulates that Albert Tanda is appointed secretary general of the CMRN Presidency. Article 2: The present decree, which takes effect on the date of its signing, will be recorded and published in the offical journal of the CAR.

CHAD

French-Libyan Supervision of Withdrawal Approved

AB101953 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1901 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Chadian Interim Minister of Information (?Oudalbaye Naham) reads a "communique" issued at the end of an extraordinary joint meeting of the Council of Ministers and the Executive Bureau of the National Union for Independence and Revolution on 10 October in Ndjamena and answers a question from unidentified reporter — live]

[Text] Since the announcement of the French-Libyan agreement on the simultaneous withdrawal of the French troops on the one hand, and the Libyan invasion troops and their Islamic Legion mercenaires on the other, the Chadian Government has taken every measure to ensure that the withdrawal will really and effectively take place. To this end, intensive consultations and final exchanges of views are underway both at the national and international levels.

In this connection, following the extraordinary meeting of the Council of Ministers extended to include the Executive Bureau of the Central Committee of the National Union for Independence and Revolution, UNIR, the Chadian Government has given its approval so that the withdrawal can be jointly supervised by French and Libyan elements.

By doing so, the Chadian Government wants to contribute to the full implementation of the French-Libyan agreement by setting out the responsibilities of the signatories. For its part, the Chadian Government believes that the effective, total, and definitive withdrawal of the foreign troops from the Chadian territory — if implemented sincerely and in good faith — is a positive factor that can advance the restoration of peace to Chad, the safeguarding of territorial integrity, and the consolidation of national unity.

To this end, the Chadian Government reiterates its lasting and constant willingness to work for concord and reconciliation among all Chadian brethern with the aim of building a new Chad. Therefore, the Chadian Government urgently and sincerely appeals to all opposition groups, without exception, to take part in the upcoming meeting in Brazzaville. It hopes wholeheartedly that the meeting, which must be held free from any external pressure and interference, will be a great victory for the Chadian nation.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, I have a question. The problem of observers is (?important) to Chadians in general and to the president of the republic in particular. How is it that the government of the Third Republic and the UNIR Central Committee eventually gave their approval for the supervision of the withdrawal by French-Libyan soldiers, while the Libyan agents, namely the Beninese, were rejected?

[(?Naham)] You know that Chadians know the Libyans better than anyone else. So they have taken the necessary and appropriate measures to ward off any possible situation. You know that the acknowledged agents of Libya, namely the Beninese, were rejected. But the government of the Third Republic, led by President El-Hadj Hissein Habre and the Executive Bureau, has made a thorough study of the developments, sought the counsel of all organs, and decided to place the responsibilities of the cosignatories of the withdrawal agreement before them.

GUNT Spokesman Cited on Paris 'Mini-Summit'

PM101203 Brussels LE SOIR in French 8 Oct 84 p 3

[Interview with Chad National Unity Transition Government Representative in Europe Issaka by Etienne Ugeux in Brussels — date not given]

[Text] "Hissein Habre was perfectly well aware of the decision taken in Tripoli by French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson and Libyan Secretary of State 'Ali Turayki on the withdrawal of the French and Libyan troops. But he now says that he was not informed and is pretending to be angry because that agreement is not in his favor."

This at least is what was claimed in Brussels by Mr Issaka, representative for Europe of the National Unity Transition Government [GUNT], of which Goukouni Oueddei is president.

"Mobutu, for his part," he continued, "is very embarrassed about the 2,000 Zairian soldiers that still are in the country and which he cannot withdraw without U.S. approval. What will these troops do after the French withdrawal? The attitude of some moderate African heads of state is fairly surprising," Mr Issaka stressed. "They applauded the French contingent's arrival and they now welcome the Tripoli Agreement, which strikes us as inconsistent."

The aim of the "impromptu summit" in Paris is, the GUNT hopes, to exert pressure on Hissein Habre to find a peaceful solution to the conflict. This solution means the withdrawal of Hissein Habre and of Goukouni Oueddei who, as he has said three times, is prepared to back down and take part in a round-table discussion. This discussion would appoint a new Chadian president who would be confirmed by elections. But Hissein Habre categorically refuses to meet with Goukouni Oueddei, as he showed in particular at the OAU summit in Lagos in 1979.

Ugeux: What is the position on the withdrawal of the Libyan troops?

Issaka: They have withdrawn from Faya-Largeau. And those who are in Fada will go as soon as the French troops withdraw from Biltine. These two places are equidistant from the 16th parallel, one on either side.

Ugeux: How do you view the future?

Issaka: We are calling for dialogue between Habre and Goukouni after the withdrawal of the French and Libyan troops. If Hissein Habre persists in refusing such a meeting, we will resume the war and will go to Ndjamena. The ball is therefore in the latter's court. But we hope that, when Habre no longer has the protection of the French umbrella, he may see reason again. The French came to halt the war and encourage a political agreement, but the latter aim has not been achieved.

As for the participants in the Paris "summit," Houphouet-Boigny has an obsession with Al-Qadhdhafi. Bongo advocates a political solution. As for Mobutu, the present regime in Ndjamena provides him with an outpost that protects him against Libya, and he is not worried about continuing the war. [answer ends]

Mr Issaka also mentioned the massacres perpetrated by Hissein Habre's troops, especially by the Muslims from his Anakaza tribe against the Christians. We condemned that behavior. Nobody believed us. Today the whole French press is reporting it. [No quotation marks given]

And Mr Issaka concluded: "For us the withdrawal of the French and Libyan troops clarifies the situation. We will face our own responsibilities."

UNICEF Seeks Massive Aid Effort for Drought Victims

AB101215 Paris AFP in French 0849 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Abidjan, 10 Oct (AFP) — The situation in Chad is "extremely serious" because of famine and drought, causing an exodus of people unprecedented in the history of that country, according to information collected by the office of UNICEF in Ndjamena and sent to the UNICEF regional office in Abidjan.

For about 6 months now there has been a vast movement of people from the north to the center and south and from the east to the west of the country in search of water and food. But this movement has accelerated considerably to the extent that refugees have congregated around major population centers. There are about 20,000 refugees around Abeche, 30,000 around Ou-Hadjer, and not fewer than 150,000 in the area of Goz-Beida (three towns situated in the south-east of the country).

Near the Cameroon and CAR borders, there has been a population movement the volume of which cannot be determined at this time, according to UNICEF.

Hungry and thirsty people come mainly from the Borkou, Ennedi, and Tibesti (north of the country), from Batha (center), and from Ouaddai (east). Most of the nomads who still possess a few cattle took refuge in the Lake Chad region (west), according to UNICEF.

UNICEF reports that it is impossible to give an exact figure of the number of persons moving, but "the unanimous opinion of expatriates who have lived in Chad for more than 20 years is that this is the first time a movement on such a large scale has been observed, thus upsetting all statistical, economic, social, and geographical data."

UNICEF also declined to give any figures on the number of children and women who died through hunger, thirst, fatigue, or through disease, nor on the number of old people and invalids abandoned on the way in hundreds of villages. According to the people who are moving, they were forced to abandon the invalids and the aged as well as a part of their meager herds in order to survive.

North of Ati (center of the country) a group of nomads without any water and pasture were identified and like their cattle, this group of cattle raisers is gradually disappearing because they have no strength left to continue their journey south.

Still according to the same sources, in a subprefecture of 300,000 people, up to 60 deaths a week have been registered in some villages. In the subprefecture of Koumra (south), famine has claimed more than 2,000 lives, most of whom are women and children, according to the latest figures.

The level of rainfall has been extremely low this year throughout the Sahel region of Chad, except perhaps in the southern province of Gueca, where a harvest of 20 to 30 percent of previous years can be expected. Elsewhere there will be no harvest.

UNICEF contends that the food deficit for this year can be roughly estimated at 200,000 tons. Hence the need for a total mobilization of international organizations and friendly countries to come to the aid of Chad, where [words indistinct] a people whom only, as UNICEF puts it, an "exceptionally massive" assistance will be able to save.

New Army Chief Of Staff Appointed

AB101948 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Major (Palomo) was today installed in his new functions of chief of staff, Army. He replaces Captain (Bokina Ansam). The installation ceremony took place at the Martyrs Camp under the chairmanship of Major (Banaba Zampato), deputy commander in chief of the Chadian National Armed Forces.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Kuwait Agrees To Finance Airport Extension Project

AB092237 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish
0700 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Summary] An Equatorial Guinea delegation completed negotiations with representatives of the Kuwait Development Fund yesterday concerning a 4-year loan to finance the extension of Bata International Airport.

"The permanent secretary at the Ministry of Public Works and the general director of transports and public works represented Equatorial Guinea at the negotiations, while the Kuwait Development Fund delegation was led by [name indistinct], one of the fund's experts."

ZAIRE

Talks on Reopening Congo Border Post Underway

AB101400 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
1130 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] The preliminary joint Zaire-Congo talks on the reopening of the (Kimpangala) border post in the (Maguda) community in the (Tchela) zone of the Bas Fleuve, which is situated on River Chiloango — a natural border between the two countries — took place last weekend between Zairian and Congolese delegations at this jointly-owned locality.

The Congolese delegation, which was made up of the political and administrative officials of the (Chimongo) District, was headed by Captain Rene Guere, the chairman of the party committee as well as the chairman of the Executive Committee and the commissioner of the district. He represented the People's Republic of Congo. The Zairian delegation was led by Citizen (Mbembi Mdombassi), the Bas Fleuve subregional commissioner.

We have learned that the discussions took place in an atmosphere of perfect friendship and mutual understanding and that they have already resulted in three concrete measure:

1. The two delegations have called for more vigilance in order to prevent the enemies of both the Zairian and Congolese revolutions from infiltrating the borders. They also referred the security problem to the competence of the Zairian and Congolese heads of state.

2. The two delegations called for the reopening of the border. What is now left is the date for the reopening.

3. The discussion of marketing problems between the two banks was postponed for an examination by the two delegations during their next meeting at a date to be fixed later.

Mobutu Returns From 20-Day Visit Abroad

AB101900 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The MPR founding chairman [Mobutu Sese Seko] and Mama Bobi Ladawa returned to Kinshasa today, at 1445, after a 20-day visit abroad.

BURKINA

Cabinet Approves Loan Agreements, Envoys

AB102058 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The head of state, Comrade Thomas Sankara, today presided over a Cabinet meeting at the presidency of the republic. The meeting adopted a report relating to a loan agreement for the financing of the telecommunications project at (Liktako-Gourma). Thus, the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation will grant our country a loan of 550 million CFA francs to enable the establishment of reliable communication links between Ouagadougou and the towns of Mopti, Niamey, and Gao. The meeting also adopted a report and a draft decree authorizing the Burkinabe government to contract a 5 billion CFA franc loan from the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation. The money will be used to finance Konpienga dam.

The meeting, after hearing ministerial reports, approved the appointment of two ambassadors to our country. They are His Excellency (Antimudiro Shwaka) as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of [name indistinct] to Burkina Faso. He will be resident in Abidjan. Also approved was the appointment of His Excellency Kabiru Ahmed as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Nigeria to Burkina Faso. He will be resident in Niger where is concurrently accredited.

GUINEA

President Conte Grants Audience to Dignitaries

AB091818 Conakry Domestic Service in French 0645 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] His Excellency Lansana Conte, head of state and chairman of the Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN], received several dignitaries yesterday at the Audience Hall of the Palace of Nations. The audiences took place in the presence of Mining and Geology Minister Jean Traore, member of the CMRN, representing the minister of foreign affairs; Lieutenant Abdoulraham Diallo, member of the CMRN, ambassador, and chief of state protocol; Fode (Berete), permanent secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Adrame Bangoura, Guinean ambassador to the Kingdom of Morocco; Abdoulaye Sylla, Guinean ambassador to Canada; and Emmanuel Kati, director general of information services.

The first to be received at 1030 was the delegation of Amnesty International, led by Jose Zalaket, the organization's deputy secretary general. It was accompanied by Mamady Diawara, the prosecutor general, as well as Mohamed Sylla, a member of the Executive Board of Former Detainees at the Boiro Camp and managing director of (Mont de Pandance) Grand Hotel.

This audience enabled the Amnesty International delegation to brief the head of state, President Lansana Conte, on the outcome of the work it accomplished during its visit to our country. During the audience, Jose Zalaket, the deputy secretary general of Amnesty International, stressed: My delegation was convinced about the commitment of the CMRN and the government of the Second Republic to respect the universal human rights declaration. This is a real source of encouragement to us and will enable us to inform the international community about the seriousness and honesty of the new Guinean authorities.

President Lansana Conte, who congratulated the Amnesty International delegation for the good work it has done, stated that the present Guinean Government will not hide anything from world public opinion and that it has decided to work resolutely and constantly toward the development of cooperation, friendship, and brotherhood between the people of Guinea and the rest of the world.

At 1100, President Lansana Conte received members of the Libyan People's Bureau in Conakry led by its secretary general, (Abu al-Kasim 'Abd al-Salam). The purpose of their visit was to transmit to the head of state, His Excellency Lansana Conte, as well as to the government and people of Guinea, the warm congratulations of President [title as heard] M'uammar al-Qadhdhafi and the government and people of Libya following the changes that have taken place in Guinea since 3 April 1984.

The secretary general of the Libyan People's Bureau seized the opportunity to talk about African issues and the bonds of bilateral cooperation between Libya and Guinea. Mr (Abu al-Kasim 'Abd al-Salam) underlined that the authorities in his country highly appreciate the wisdom and correctness of the position taken by the Guinean authorities on various African and world issues. He also reaffirmed that his government is determined to strengthen the bonds of cooperation between our two countries.

Congratulating the members of the Libyan People's Bureau in Conakry, President Lansana Conte asked (Abu al-Kasim 'Abd al-Salam) to reassure the authorities in his country of the firm willingness of the Guinean Government to strengthen the bonds of friendship and cooperation existing between Libya and Guinea in order to consolidate the OAU, on the one hand, and to maintain peace and security among peoples on the other.

At 1150, His Excellency Lansana Conte, head of state and chairman of the CMRN, received Colmon Ferrer, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba in Guinea, who came to transmit to the head of state warm greetings and congratulations from President Fidel Castro Ruz. Mr Colmon Ferrer reaffirmed the willingness of the Cuban Government to further strengthen its cooperation with the Guinean Government, stressing that the Cuban people's friendship with the Guinean people will never falter.

For his part, President Lansana Conte stated that the Guinean Government remains entirely prepared to further intensify today more than yesterday the relations of cooperation between Guinea and Cuba.

At 1230, it was Belchika Kalebya, Zaire's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Guinea, and bearer of a message from President Mobutu Sese Seko, who was received by President Lansana Conte. Before discussing issues of bilateral cooperation between Zaire and Guinea, the Zairian ambassador touched on the efforts of the Zairian Government toward the maintenance and the consolidation of the OAU's activities in the interests of peace, progress, and the prosperity of the people's Africa.

After expressing his satisfaction with the message from his brother and friend, President Mobutu Sese Seko, President Lansana Conte, the head of state and CMRN chairman, stated that the people of Guinea and their new leaders are and will always be by the side of other African peoples and governments for the strengthening of the OAU, the stability of the African Continent, and the promotion of the progress and hapiness of the peoples of Africa. President Lansana Conte requested Belchika Kalebya to reassure his brother and friend, President Mobutu Sese Seko, of the readiness of the Guinean Government to strengthen all the areas of cooperation between Guinea and Zaire.

At 1300, President Lansana Conte received (Abu Fayid) [name and title as heard], the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PLO to Guinea, who, expressing the gratitude of Yasir 'Arafat, the PLO leader, stressed that the Palestinian people and their vanguard for national liberation have not forgotten and will never forget the first-hand support of the people of Guinea and their leaders. (Abu Fayid) stated that the PLO leadership highly appreciates the objectives of the CMRN and the government of the Second Republic as reflected by the recovery program which has already been put into practice. To this effect, he emphasized that the PLO will do everything possible to strengthen its bonds of solidarity and cooperation with the Guinean authorities.

Touching on the justness of the liberation struggle of the Palestinian people, His Excellency Colonel Lansana Conte, CMRN chairman, said that the PLO and the Palestinian people will enjoy the support of the people and the Government of Guinea until the final victory of their struggle.

At 1340 the head of state, President Lansana Conte, received the charge d'affaires of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Guinea, Mohammad Amin (Badie). After expressing his satisfaction at having been received by the head of state despite his heavy program, the Iranian diplomat stated that his country's government, in conformity with the program of the Islamic revolution, has considerably increased Iran's diplomatic representation in Africa. This is proof of the willingness of our government to strengthen its bonds of friendship and solidarity and its relations of cooperation with the peoples and governments of Africa. In this regard, Mohammad Amin (Badie) stated that he would do all in his power to strengthen the bonds of cooperation between Iran and Guinea.

Thanking the Iranian diplomat, President Lansana Conte assured Mohammad Amin (Badie) of the support of the Guinean Government for the smooth operation of his mission in Guinea under the best possible conditions.

Finally, at 1400 , President Lansana Conte received Marius Bujold, the Canadian ambassador to Guinea. He was accompanied by the charge d'affaires and the consular officer in Conakry, Michel (Padio). This audience enabled Mr Bujold to talk about the problems of bilateral cooperation between Canada and Guinea and to discuss problems existing within the OAU. The Canadian ambassador to Guinea stated that his government appreciates the measures taken by the CMRN within the programs of revitalizing the Guinean economy and is bent on encouraging Canadian fund donors to invest in Guinea.

Stressing that the Guinean authorities rightly appreciate the willingness of the Canadian Government to cooperate with Guinea, President Lansana Conte touched on the priority of the development program of the CMRN and the government of the Second Republic. This priority concerns agriculture, an area in which we must attain self-sufficiency in food production within a short time. The head of state explained that the CMRN's program envisages making every Guinean a conscientious and efficient worker useful to himself and to the nation. Reaffirming the willingness of the Guinean Government to strengthen all the areas of cooperation with the Canadian Government and businessmen, the head of state said that the Guinean authorities will always work, along with the other governments, toward the preservation of peace and security, as well as for the strengthening of friendship and brotherhood among nations.

To conclude, we wish to say that the audiences granted yesterday by the president took place within an atmosphere of perfect understanding and warm cordiality.

LIBERIA

Mano River Ministers Approve Union Budget

AB102210 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] The 1984-85 budget of the Mano River Union, totaling $2.7 million, has been approved during a 1-day extraordinary session of the Union in Freetown, Sierra Leone.

In a joint communique issued following the meeting, the ministers representing Liberia, Guinea, and Sierra Leone approved the ministerial committee's recommendations of the geographical balance to be effected at the end level [as heard] of directors of the Union. However, they said employment at the professional level should be based on qualification and efficiency. They also appealed to member states to contribute $700,000 each to the regular budget to enable the Secretariat to continue its operations until evaluating steps for streamlining personnel is completed.

NIGERIA

Buhari: Embassy in Turkey May Be Reopened

AB102040 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] The Nigerian Embassy in Turkey is to be reopened as soon as the nation's economy improves. The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, stated this in Dodan Barracks today while receiving the outgoing Turkish ambassador to Nigeria, Mr Yuksel Soylemez. General Buhari stated that the two countries shared similar experiences and hoped that relations between them would continue to grow in spite of the closure of the embassy. The head of state pointed out that one of the (?priorities) of the present administration was to make Nigeria self-reliant, adding that the government would spare no effort in that direction.

The outgoing ambassador earlier told the head of state that Turkey wished to improve trade links with Nigeria because of the similar development aspirations shared by the two countries. Mr Soylemez, who had been in Nigeria for 3 and 1/2 years, is returning home for reassignment.

Sao Tome's Da Costa Meets Lagos Governor

AB101255 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] President Manuel Pinto da Costa of Sao Tome and Principe made a brief stopover in Lagos today.

He was met on arrival at the Murtala Muhammad Airport by Governor Mudashiru of Lagos State on behalf of the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari. President da Costa, who arrived from Berlin, West Germany, held discussions with the governor on bilateral cooperation between Nigeria and Sao Tome and Principe. The discussions also featured other African issues. President da Costa has since left for home.

Former Minister, Assistant Receive Jail Sentence

AB101549 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] A former minister, Victor Igwe Masi, and his personal assistant, Simon Nwokomah, were today found guilty of corrupt practices and illegal enrichment by the Lagos zone tribunal on the recovery of public property. Victor Masi was sentenced to 23 calendar years each on counts one and two, 21 calendar years on counts six and seven and another 21 calendar years on count eight. The sentences are to run concurrently. Victor Masi will therefore spend 23 years in prison. On the other hand, Simon Nwokomah was sentenced to 21 calendar years each on two counts.

Delivering judgment, the chairman of the tribunal, Brigadier Paul Omu, said that the two former public officers behaved in a loathsome and disappointing manner. This was by demanding and receiving a bribe before processing the application by two companies for a Federal Government guaranted loan to the Gongola State government. He remarked that the loan was for the provision of vital infrastructure, like roads and hospitals for the people. Brigadier Omu said that it amounted to wreckless betrayal of public trust for a minister of Cabinet rank to stand in the way of such projects. He said that the tribunal would directly admonish companies and organizations doing business in the country to desist from offering bribes to government functionaries in the performance of their duties.

Brigadier Omu remarked that by offering bribes the companies were aiding and abetting corruption. He ordered that the 1.5 million naira which Victor Masi received as bribe from Aprofim construction company should be forfeited to the Federal Military Government. In addtion he would forfeit a house built at 450,000 naira in his hometown, Omuko, in Rivers State. This is because it was proved that the money was part of the amount of contract he caused to be awarded to Kon-Fit Nigeria Limited in which he had 50 percent assets.

Simon Nwokomah will also forfeit the 650,000 naira he received as bribe to the Federal Military Government. In the case of failure by both men to pay the amounts, the tribunal directed that their assets be seized.

Sentences Reduced for Former Governors, Others

AB102222 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] The Supreme Military Council [SMC] has reduced the sentences imposed on some former public office holders by the various zones of the Special Military Tribunal. In a communique on its meeting held in Lagos yesterday, the council explained that it considered the pleas, [word indistinct] of the offenses and circumstances under which they were committed, as well as the recommendations of the tribunal for mitigation of the sentences.

Those whose terms were reduced include three former governors. They are Alhaji Saliba Akinsou of Kano State — facing three different terms — who had a first term of 23 years cut by 10 years; the second of 21 years reduced by 5 years; and a third of 22 years also by 5 years. Alhaji Muhammadu Abubakr Rimi, also of Kano State, had 2 years taken from his 21 year term, while Chief Melford Okilo of River State received a cut of 5 years from a 21-year sentence. Two former deputy governors, Alhaji Wada Abubakari of Kano State, and Alhaji Adamu Tafawa Balewa of Bauchi State — who is serving 25 years — were also considered. Alhaji Wada got a reduction of 5 years and Alhaji Adamu 3 years.

Others whose cases were reviewed were Alhaji Garba Issia by 5 years; Alhaji Sanni Gunle, 3 years; Mr Sylvester Okolo, 5 years, and Ms Ladji Ann Meitima, 10 years. They were jailed 21 years each.

The SMC also confirmed the sentences on the former governor of Anambra State, Chief Jim Nwobodo, Mr Solomon Lahr of Plateau State, Prof Ambrose Ali of Bendel State, Mrs Victoria Mbakwe, wife of the former governor of Imo State, and Mr Paul Igbwooku, former secretary to the Anambra State government.

A communique on the meeting published in Lagos today said the council had approved the white paper on the report of the boundary ascertainment commission on the border dispute between Cross River and Imo States. The reports on the white paper are to be published soon. It indicated that a decree will be promulgated to [words indistinct] to the decision of the council and the boundaries between the two states. The military governors of Cross River and Imo States and their security agencies have been asked to ensure that peace is maintained in the areas concerned. The council warned that any person found trying to cause any further upheaval will be dealt with ruthlessly.

Meanwhile, the SMC has approved the appointment of a chief judge and two judges for the high court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. It also approved the appointment of judges to the federal and state high courts, details of which he said would be made public later. In the meantime, a notice of retirement of Mr Justice Y.E.O. Djinadu of the High Court of Lagos State was accepted to take immediate effect.

Also at the meeting, the council received the audit report on the accounts of the Federal Government for the years ending 31 March 1979 and 31 March 1980 and referred them to the public accounts committee. The meeting approved the promulgation of two decrees known as Regulated and Other Professions Miscellaneous Provisions Repeal Decree of 1984 and the National Civic Registration Amendment Decree 1984. The [words indistinct] private practice decree, but the SMC emphasized that public officers were still barred from top private practice by the terms and conditions of their appointments. The other decree reduces the age for the national civic registration from 18 to 10 years. The reconstitution and composition of the boards of some Federal Government parastatals and its representation in some companies in which it owns shares were also approved. A Radio Nigeria Dodan Barracks correspondent reports that yesterday's meeting of the SMC was the seventh so far held and presided over by the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari.

SENEGAL

Diouf to Visit Italy; Envoy to Thailand

AB092204 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The Cabinet met this morning under the chairmanship of the head of state. First of all, the president of the republic briefed the Cabinet on the forthcoming meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Senegambia Confederation, scheduled to take place on 11 October at the Palace of the Republic in Dakar. The president of the republic also confirmed to the Cabinet that he will pay an official working visit to Italy from 14 through 20 October 1984 at the invitation of the Italian Government.

The Cabinet also made the following decisions: (Ahmed Tidjane Kane), Senegal's ambassador to the PRC, has been appointed concurrently as ambassador extraordinary and plenipoteniary of the Republic of Senegal to His Majesty Bhumibol Adulyadej, king of Thailand. He will reside in Beijing.

Health Minister Departs For Visit to PRC

AB101310 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] The minister of public health, Mr Mamadou Diop, leaves Dakar this evening for China where he is to go on an official visit. China and our country have close ties in the field of public health. According to Mr Mamadou Diop, this cooperation essentially consists of giving supplementary medical support to Senegal. In this connection, five successive Chinese medical teams have so far come to our country on missions.

Libreville on Reason For Dismissal of Minister

AB101524 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Excerpt] It must be said that since last night's announcement of Moustapha Niasse's dismissal as minister of foreign affairs, no official reason has been given for the move which observers believe is a punishment for the head of the Senegalese diplomacy who was guilty of having punched his information counterpart, Djibo Ka, at a party meeting. Meanwhile, the Political Bureau of the Socialist Party will hold a meeting this afternoon. Following the meeting, there is no doubt Moustapha Niasse will also lose his function as the party's political secretary in charge of party activities. What a surprising end for Moustapha Niasse, who was regarded at the beginning of the year as the best candidate for the position of OAU secretary general.

National Assembly Secretary General Appointed

AB101527 Dakar Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The National Assembly Bureau, which met yesterday under the chairmanship of Daouda Sow, has nominated Dam Ndiaye as the secretary general of the National Assembly. Dam Ndiaye replaces Seidou Ba who is to assume higher duties in the judiciary. The new National Assembly secretary general was formerly the permanent undersecretary to the president of the National Assembly.

Observers Still Waiting To Be Deployed in Chad

AB051754 Paris AFP in French 1317 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Dakar, 5 Oct (AFP) — The Senegalese observers who, along with other observers not designated yet, are to monitor the pullout excercise of the French and Libyan troops from Chad, are still in Niamey, informed sources confirmed in Dakar on Firday.

The 35 Senegalese officers and noncommissioned officers who left Dakar on 24 September, have been waiting for an agreement on the choice of the other observers to go to Chad so that the pullout process can become effective, the same sources said. When an agreement is reached, the Senegalese observers will be sent to Chad where, along with the other observers who will be designated, they will constitute two joint detachments — one in the north and the other in the south — to check whether the French and the Libyan troops have actually withdrawn. According to well informed sources, the Senegalese troops are now training in the tasks awaiting them in Chad, along with French officers, while awaiting the agreement on the choice of the other observers. This agreement might be reached on Friday in Paris at the end of the meeting between the French and the Chadian presidents. The Senegalese monitoring team is headed by Colonel Thierno Ndjiaye who led the Senegalese contingent sent to Chad by the OAU, within the framework of the inter-African peacekeeping force deployed to that country from November 1981 to June 1982.

ANGOLA

Luanda Power Outage Called 'Supply Line Breakdown'

MB100915 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] A source connected to the Angolan Ministry of Energy has told ANGOP that the Luanda power disruption that started early today is due to a breakdown in the energy supply lines from Cambamba to Luanda. The same source added that a group of maintenance technicians is already working to correct the breakdown.

'Sabotage' Caused Blackout

MB101451 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Technicians and Workers of (Salope) and the Ministry of Energy are making every effort to reestablish the energy supply to Luanda soon after it was disrupted, according ANGOP citing an official source. The disruption of the energy supply was due to a technical fault in the power lines linking Cambamba to Luanda, and it was caused by a desperate sabotage action waged by the enemy in the pay of the racist South Africa. The Peoples Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola soldiers are inflicting devastating blows to the puppet groups in all the Angolan provinces.

Defense Forces Wipe Out 45 UNITA 'Criminals'

MB100925 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Some 45 UNITA criminals were recently annihilated by Defense and Security Force combatants in several parts of the country. According to ANGOP, which divulged the news, four armed bandits were captured and large quantities of war materiel and other equipment were seized.

The People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] launched offensive operations in the first 2 weeks of last month in the center and south of Angola, namely in the Cuando Cubango, Moxico, Bie, Huambo, and Cuanza Sul provinces. Meanwhile, in Cazengo, in the municipality of Cuanza Norte, the municipal leaders of the MPLA-Labor Party recently held a mass rally and exhorted the population to step up vigilance in order to neutralize the armed bandits who operate in the region.

Jorge Returns to Luanda From UNGA Session

MB101403 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Paulo Teixeira Jorge, the Angolan minister of external affairs, returned home early yesterday morning after participating in the opening debates of the 39th session of the UN General Assembly in New York and in a meeting with the foreign affairs ministers of the nonaligned countries.

Besides participating in the UN General Assembly session, during which he discussed the situation in southern Africa, Minister Paulo Jorge held a series of meeting with officials of several countries. He also participated in an important meeting with the foreign affairs ministers of the Frontline States and with George Schultz, U.S. secretary of state.

The Angolan minister also took part in a meeting of the nonaligned countries, which confirmed that the next ministerial conference of the movement's member countries would be held in Luanda in September 1985. Of his meetings in New York, we stress the ones he held with Indira Ghandi, Indian prime minister and acting chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, and with Oskar Fischer, the GDR foreign minister.

At the end of his stay in New York, the Angolan minister of external affairs participated in a meeting attended by all Portuguese-speaking African countries.

Interior Minister Delivering Message to Machel

MB101015 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the chairman of the party and president of the republic, has addressed a message to Samora Machel, his Mozambican counterpart. The message will be delivered by Comrade Alexandre Rodrigues, Kito, minister of the interior, who left the country's capital yesterday for Maputo.

ANGOP Scorns Reports of DPRK Troop Involvement

MB101001 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] The international press continues to give some prominence to the situation prevailing in southern Africa in its prediction of new events. A certain Western press, using reports from Pretoria in South Africa, has been circulating information to the public as authentic news reports. The latest reports, which originated from Pretoria and Washington, [words indistinct] to journalists, state that the Cuban troops stationed in Angola are being replaced by troops from (?other countries) including Egypt, Mozambique, [word indistinct], Cape Verde, DPRK, and Guinea-Bissau. Thus, international agencies also reported that North Korean troops were present in Angola guarding strategic positions and also guarding Angolan borders from possible attacks.

ANGOP, in a commentary issued today on the slanderous campaign and distortions, stated it is curious to note that, poisoned by anti-Angolan propaganda, these Western agencies do not want to report on the presence of the South African troops in Angola, who stubbornly remain here against the wishes of the Angolan people and despite the pledge South Africa made to the People's Republic of Angola in Lusaka.

ANGOP strongly deplored the fact that these news agencies, radio stations, and newspapers serving Western countries fail to report on the bombs and other explosives, some of which come from those countries, which kill children and destroy schools, hospitals, and other social and economic centers in Angola. Equally deplored was the fact these agencies fail to report on the armed bandits who are financed by their own countries and who murder peasants whose only desire is to work in peace and build a new society in Angola.

ANGOP concluded its commentary by unmasking the deceitful character of the reports on the withdrawal of Cuban troops and their replacement with troops from other countries, stating that they are an attempt to justify fresh and large scale offensives being studied in Washington and Pretoria against the People's Republic of Angola, where soldiers of the regular South African Army are already operating in conjunction with traditional mercenaries.

LESOTHO

Welcome Change Noted in Relations With RSA

MB091954 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Station commentary: "Lesotho-South African Relations"]

[Text] The past few weeks have witnessed a change of mood in the relations between the Kingdom of Lesotho and the Republic of South Africa. This change is welcome. It is long overdue.

In its commentary of this morning, the South African Broadcasting Corporation [SABC] indicated that the relations between the two countries had been deteriorating for the past two decades and that those relations had been particularly strained in the last 2 years. We in Radio Lesotho would like to believe that signals of the recent few weeks are substantial indication that misunderstanding that had existed may have now been resolved.

In this context, the recent meeting between Lesotho and South Africa [words indistinct] indicated that signature of a nonaggression pact or a security pact is no longer a precondition to the improvement of relations is a firm pointer to the opportunities that exist. The removal of this obstacle will heighten expectation on both sides of the Caledon River, on the normalization and development of peaceful relations between Lesotho and South Africa.

In our view, insistence on the signing of a security agreement constitutes an obstacle to peaceful relations as we believe mutual security can only be guaranteed by mutual trust and preparedness by both sides to execute their responsibilities to ensure that their terrorities are not used as springboards for attacks against each other. We therefore hope that insistence on the signing of a security agreement will really be put aside in the interests of genuine peace and harmony. South Africa has now indicated her readiness to resume consultation as a partner in the Highland Water Scheme. This is a welcome development as this project will be mutually beneficial to the two countries.

South Africa needs Lesotho's water while Lesotho needs the revenue that will accrue out of sale of water to South Africa to enable her to improve the well-being of the Basotho. Furthermore, as the prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, stated, the project would heighten the horizons of economic cooperation between Lesotho and South Africa and enhance the prospects of good neighborliness.

South Africa has also agreed to release a large portion of Lesotho's security equipment, but the release of this equipment, which has started arriving in Lesotho. will enhance Lesotho's capacity to continue to maintain the level of law and order that is a prerequisite to economic development. But the equipment will also expand the capability of this Kingdom in respect of the police and protect such large joint economic projects as the Highland Water Scheme against acts of sabotage and banditry.

While the release of Lesotho's equipment is a positive development which must be applauded, we also take this opportunity to emphasize the [word indistinct] that genuine dialogue is the best remedy in interstate relations. It is therefore to be hoped that the doors of [word indistinct] between Lesotho and South Africa will remain open not only on the part of Lesotho's security equipment, which may not have been released as yet, but also on the avilability of a permanent and uninterrupted [word indistinct] corridor for all good [word indistinct] to Lesotho.

A further encouraging aspect in recent weeks has also been confirmed on the SABC commentary. South Africa is now willing to take into account Lesotho's own security concern. This willingness will be an objective yardstick for assessing the sincerity of the commitment of both states of mutual security.

In the past from the perspective of Maseru, it appeared as if mutual security was recognized in Pretoria. Recognition of mutual concern on security will be particularly welcome to this nation, which has a long history of peaceful tradition. As we welcome the positive indications, which are a result of (?friendly) dialogue, let us hope that there will be bases for practical and everlasting harmony between Lesotho and South Africa, both of which need to be at peace with each other.

MAURITIUS

U.S., U.K. Deny Missiles Installed at Diego Garcia

AB101808 Paris AFP in French 1338 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Port Louis, 10 Oct (AFP) — American and British representatives posted to Mauritius categorically denied on Wednesday morning reports alleging the installation of offensive weapons on the Chagos archipelago.

The U.S. Information Service Director George Kinzer, in a statement to the press, said that news reports and commentaries by the Mauritian press were based on false reports. Mr Kinzer pointed out that there were no strategic or medium-range missiles at Diego Garcia, and that the United States had neither military forces nor offensive weapons at Diego Garcia.

Mr Kinzer pointed out that Diego Garcia is only a "naval support base," and added that the American installations on the island include an airstrip, a berth, auxiliary services as well as lodging facilities, and a transmitting and receiving station, in accordance with the agreement signed between the British and the American Governments in 1976.

The berth is used to supply ships under the American military command, and the airstrip is used by planes in charge of monitoring the ships in the region, Mr Kinzer said. He asserted that no fighters were based at Diego Garcia.

A communique published Wednesday morning at the British Embassy in Mauritius disclosed that the use by Americans of the facilities on Diego Garcia is stipulated in the British-American accord signed in 1976. The communique said that "the British and American governments fully respect the terms of the agreement and the British Government expressed satisfaction with the public guarantees given by the American Government on the issue," and termed the report on Diego Garcia broadcast by the BBC as "completely inaccruate." According to the communique, the BBC itself denied such a report.

At the end of September, the Mauritian Government's foreign minister, Anil Gayan, talked about reports published in the American and British press stating that the United States wanted to install intercontinental nuclear missiles on Diego Garcia. Mr Gayan had expressed the Mauritian Government's "concern" over the issue to the American authorities and the British High Commission in Mauritius.

MOZAMBIQUE

Maputo City Rejects Cease-fire With 'Bandits'

MB101920 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1800 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] The city of Maputo today rejected any notion of a cease-fire or dialogue with the bandits of the self-styled Mozambican National Resistance [Renamo]. The people of the Mozambican capital, through their political representatives, declared their total determination to step up the struggle against the bandits.

In a declaration read out at the headquarters of the Frelimo Party Central Committee this afternoon, several hundred local representatives of the Frelimo Party announced their belief that military action is decisive for the elimination of armed banditry. Members of the trade union, youth, and women's organization also attended.

The declaration said diplomacy complements military action and should help speed up the achievement of the goals for which Mozambique is fighting on the battlefield. The people of Maputo have watched expectantly the development of negotiations between Mozambique and South Africa, the document continues. These, it hopes, will prove useful in bringing MNR [Renamo] banditry to a speedy end now that the South African Government, the main force responsible for the existence of the bandits, has said that it will play a more active role in implementing the Nkomati Accord.

The declaration leaves no doubt that the people of Maputo want no political reconciliation with the bandits. If the current discussions fail, then the people are prepared to resolve matters using exclusively military means.

The offensives carried out by the Armed Forces, the declaration adds, showed the people's Army will remain firm in the struggle against banditry until it is completely wiped out from the country. The declaration says peace and tranquillity will only be possible with the complete dismantling of the MNR, and this the commission set up under last week's Pretoria declaration is expected to do.

The document concludes with a reminder of the Mozambican's people's victory over Portuguese colonialism and Rhodesian aggression, and says they will also emerge victorious from this struggle.

Minister Explains Pretoria Pact to Church Leaders

MB101200 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Ossumane Ali Dauto, minister of justice, this morning in Maputo chaired a meeting with representatives of religious denominations aimed at clarifying the 3 October declaration read by Roelof Botha, South African foreign minister. Ali Dauto said that the Pretoria declaration, through which the armed bandits acknowledged the institutions of the People's Republic of Mozambique, is a victory of the policy of peace followed by the Frelimo Party and stressed by the Fourth Frelimo Party Congress.

The justice minister called on representatives of the religious denominations at the meeting this morning to heighten vigilance with a view to frustrating any attempt of infiltration by the enemy. Meetings were also held at Urban Public Transport, Mozambique Steel Industry, and the Mozambique Electricity Authority enterprises with workers, at which the latest talks between Mozambique and South Africa were explained.

Pretoria Pact To Prove Reality of Nkomati Accord

MB091700 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] It has been reported in Pretoria that a second Portuguese citizen has joined the group of armed bandit ringleaders in the South African capital. This is being interpreted as a form of protecting the military responsibility of the regime that existed prior to the Nkomati Accord in the strategy of the anti-Mozambican destabilization promoted by South Africa. [sentence as heard]

In contacts with the Mozambican delegation, we were unable to get any information as the technical commission has decided that there should be no public statements about its proceedings. It is worth noting that UPI, a U.S. news agency, reports that one of the ringleaders of the armed bandits made statements without any foundation. This will force the South African Government to oppose this attitude in its working session with the bandits.

Diplomatic circles accredited to South Africa believe that the armed bandits are using up their last ammunition in propaganda as a means of concealing the criminal aspect of their actions in our country.

In the South African capital, diplomatic sources say that they hope that this will be an opportunity for the South African Government to prove its seriousness about its pledge made at Nkomati. These sources say that the Mozambican Government has given the South African Government an opportunity to prove to the world that, as it was able to create the destabilization, it will also be able to put an end to it. Although there were no statements on yesterday's working session, other than a mere confirmation that the meeting was under way, it is thought in Pretoria that the commission is discussing issues relating to mechanisms for eliminating the actions of the armed bandits.

To observers in South Africa, it is also clear that the Mozambican Government will not permit the current conditions to be transformed into political discussions. There are indications that the South African Government has been asked by governments of Western nations to put an end to actions begun before the Nkomati Accord.

It was confirmed to us that less than 3 weeks ago, an envoy of President Ronald Reagan went to Cape Town to deliver a message from the U.S. President to President Pieter Botha expressing the desire to see South Africa act as quickly as possible to end the instability in Mozambique. Sources close to the South African Government explain that the current process of negotiations will be completed after some issues relating to the strategy of the South Africa Government prior to the Nkomati Accord are resolved.

Among diplomatic circles, it is believed that the current discussions are a test to the South African Government to demonstrate to Africa and the world that it can also take constructive initiatives. It is clear to those circles that if Mozambique renounced the Nkomati Accord after the Pretoria declaration, the South African regime would be in a situation of great difficulty and isolation in its internal and external plans. The fact that the Mozambique Government is giving South Africa this opportunity to demonstrate that it can undertake a peace initiative and secure an amnesty for the armed bandits and their integration into society pleases diplomatic circles in Pretoria.

However, there is concern in the South African capital concerning Pretoria's action with regard to the armed bandits as postponing a quick solution might endanger the Nkomati Accord. Neutral observers point out that South Africa's moral responsibility concerning the present instability in Mozambique is a factor which must pervade the present negotiations. They also said that Mozambique's entry into the IMF and the World Bank meant pressure by Western powers on the South African Government to bring about the end of armed banditry in Mozambique.

It was also disclosed that the U.S. Administration is closely following the evolution of events after the Pretoria declaration. This is because the current successful negotiations are an alternative to the Namibian issue, which has no prospects of being settled before the U.S. presidential elections.

It is worthwhile to note that the South African press, contrary to its past action, has begun to stress the violence and criminal aspects of the actions of the armed bandits in our country. The newspaper *SUNDAY TIMES*, in its edition last Sunday, said in this regard that everything indicated that the guerrillas had become bandits. At the same time, the newspapers stressed the manner in which two Italian technicians were murdered on 14 September by the armed bandits near the Corumana Dam.

FRG Offers Financial Aid for Modernization Projects

MB110610 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] The West German Government will soon make about 250 million rands available to Mozambique in support of the peace process in the country. This was said to our West German correspondent by a spokesman for the West German Africa Foundation. The Africa Foundation is a committee of West German Parliamentrians,which promotes African affairs.

The spokesman said the money would only be made available for projects such as the modernization of Mozambican ports. He said this financial support will later be followed by even greater assistance from the EEC and the United States. The spokesman said the government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl is very happy with the developments in southern Africa. He said the Africa Foundation would like to see similar developments to those in Mozambique in Angola and South-West Africa. These would have to be accompanied by internal reforms in South Africa.

SDAR Leader Leaves After 2-Day Visit

MB101939 Maputo in English to southern Africa 1800 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] The president of the Sahara Republic, Mohamed Abdelaziz, left Mozambique for Madagascar this afternoon at the end of a 2-day working visit during which he had talks with President Samora Machel. The two leaders met in the northern coastal town of Pemba, capital of Cabo Delgado Province, where President Samora Machel has been inspecting development projects. An official source said the talks had taken place in a frank and comradely atmosphere, and the two leaders have expressed identical views on the situation in northwest and southern Africa. President Machel expressed the support of the Mozambican people for the complete and unconditional liberation of the Sahara Republic from Moroccan occupation.

SOUTH AFRICA

Botha Comments on Visit by UK Labor Envoy

MB101211 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1153 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 10, SAPA — The British Government would be in further breech of its solemn international obligations and undertakings if it allowed an emissary of the British Labor Party leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, to visit the three South African dissidents still holding out in Britain's Durban consulate, the South African foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, warned today.

At a press conference last night, he told reporters South Africa would not take any further retaliatory action regarding the Durban sit-in if "no new elements" were introduced.

In Durban last night a spokesman for the Natal Indian Congress said Mr Kinnock had announced he was sending Mr Donald Anderson, the opposition spokesman on southern African affairs, to South Africa to hold discussions with the three refugees in the Consulate.

Reacting to this in Pretoria today, Mr Botha said Mr Anderson, like any British parliamentrian, did not require a visa to enter South Africa and that the government would therefore not stand in his way. "Naturally, however, the South African Government will expect Mr Anderson to abide by the country's law like any other visitor. Regarding his intention to visit the British Consulate in Durban and to have discussions with the British consul and the three South African nationals who have taken refuge illegally in the consulate — that is a matter with which the British Government will have to concern itself," Mr Botha said.

In terms of international law and practice, the South African Government could not prescribe who should or should not visit a foreign consulate in the country. It was for the consulate's government to ensure the consulate was not in any manner used in violation of international law or to obstruct enforcement of the laws or to interfere in the domestic affairs of the receiving state, Mr Botha said.

"While the South African Government has always said it would welcome fact-finding missions to South Africa by leading members of the British Labour Party, it feels constrained to draw attention in this instance to the blatantly political nature and purpose of Mr Anderson's intended visit."

Mr Anderson was deputising for his leader, who had been asked to come to South Africa by the legal representatives of the South African nationals in the British Consulate.

Mr Anderson had said he would be visiting the consulate specifically to see the fugitives and his visit was a direct result of the British Government's illegal action in refusing to eject the original "Durban Six."

"The South African Government takes exception to the fact that the consulate continues to be used to promote a political campaign against the government in clear contravention of customary public international law. In this regard the South African Government has already conveyed its objection to the British Government that the Consulate was used over the past weekend for world-wide television and broadcast attacks on the South African Government. By allowing Mr Anderson access to the Consulate to visit the three South African nationals still granted illegal refuge in the Consulate, the British Government will be in further breech of its solemn international obligations and undertakings," Mr Botha said.

Families Allowed To Visit 'Fugitives'

MB110857 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0733 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Durban, Oct 11, SAPA — Families of the three fugitives in the British Consulate in Durban were allowed to visit the men yesterday afternoon, after being told earlier that visits had been suspended. Dr Farook Meer of the Natal Indian Congress said they had been told by consular officials that family visits had been suspended. "This was until the legal representatives of the three men gave reassurances in respect of photographers and radio equipment entering the premises," he said. This follows an international television news interview with the fugitives, shown in London this week.

The British government also had wanted to hear from the legal representatives on the request that the three consider leaving voluntarily.

Dr Meer said the family members had contacted Mr Graham Archer, head of chancery at the British Embassy in Pretoria, who was asked to reconsider what they saw as an act of reprisal. Family members heard about 3:30 pm yesterday that they could visit the men. Dr Meer said the situation was considered to be normal once again, but the families would telephone the embassy every day to check.

Commenting on the reaction by the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, to the forthcoming visit of British Labour MP, Mr Donald Anderson, he said that if Mr Botha had nothing to hide, he would have no problems with the visit.

Dr Meer said he had spoken to Mr Anderson confirming his arrival and his intention to visit the three men at the British Consulate and also the other three who are at Pietermaritzburg. "If Mr Botha wants to go to Europe and put forward South Africa's case in a favourable light there, he can begin at home by making all facilities available to Mr Anderson and giving him the opportunity of fully appraising himself of the conditions in this country," he added.

Opposition Criticizes Botha on 'Coventry Four'

MB101231 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1158 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 10, SAPA — Opposition parties today condemned as disastrous the government's reaffirmation that the Coventry Four will not be returned to Britain for trial. They said it was bad for South Africa's integrity and aggravated an already serious breach in Anglo-South African relations.

Minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said last night that even if Britain now evicted the remaining three fugitives from it consulate in Durban, South Africa had no intention of returning the four men — who are charged with illegal arms dealing.

Mr Colin Eglin, the chief Progressive Federal Party spokesman on foreign affairs, said this latest explanation by Mr Botha simply made matters worse, because it compounded the breach of integrity already committed by the government.

"The background to the charges against the Coventry Four, as now revealed by Mr Botha, does not alter the fact that the government voluntarily, deliberately, and of its own volition, gave its word of honour to a British court. Mr Botha's reaffirmation of the government's decision is disastrous for South Africa. By breaking its word of honour so blatantly, the government not only destroys its own integrity but must cast doubt on the credibility of South Africa."

Mr Brian Page, the New Republic Party spokesman on foreign affairs, said two wrongs never made a right. "I believe it is in the government's interests and the integrity of the country that South Africa honour its undertaking and not seek excuses for doing so. An obligation by the government is an obligation which affects every single South African and I, as an individual, feel offended if this is not done."

UDF Meets To Discuss Accusations by Le Grange

MB100855 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] The United Democratic Front, UDF, is carefully looking at its position. The organization is holding a 2-day emergency meeting amid reports that it is (?being banned soon). Rumors that the UDF has already been outlawed have been dismissed by the Department of Law and Order. The rumors came in the wake of the unprecedented attack on the organization by Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange. He denounced the UDF as a front for the ANC, and said the UDF is actively promoting a climate of revolution in South Africa.

A UDF statement says the emergency meeting has been called to discuss Le Grange's attack, and said the move could have grave implications for the progressive movement in the country. Almost the entire leadership of the UDF is either in detention or at the Durban Consulate.

UDF Discusses Possibile Banning

MB101612 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1606 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 10, SAPA — The United Democratic Front does not fear being banned, the anti-apartheid organisation declared in a press statement today. "There are indications that the government intends to declare the UDF an unlawful organisation. We place on record that this action will contribute nothing towards alleviating the present crisis and will in fact exacerbate it," said the statement, read at a Johannesburg press conference by Mrs Albertina Sisulu, a president of the UDF and wife of imprisoned former African National Congress leader Walter Sisulu.

"Any banning of the UDF will show the government's determination to stifle all legitimate and peaceful opposition," she told the gathering of about 50 reporters, mainly from foreign media. "We are not afraid of the UDF being declared an unlawful organisation." The statement said the UDF is "committed to struggle peacefully for a non-racial, democratic, unitary South Africa in the belief that this is the only means of achieving long-term justice, peace and security."

The acting general secretary of the UDF, Mr Trevor Manuel, asked whether the organisation was issuing a challenge to the government, said: "Let them ban the UDF. What they are facing is the voice of the people and that can't be banned."

Mr Zac Jacoob, a legal representative of the UDF, who recently returned from visits to Britain, Europe, and the United Nations to seek support for the UDF and Natal Indian Congress members who sought refuge in the British Consulate in Durban last month to avoid detention without trial and focus world attention on the detention policy, stressed that the UDF had no link with the ANC. The UDF was committed to achieving change by lawful, peaceful means and, while the ANC was committed to the achievement of democracy, it made it quite clear it felt this could be brought about only by violent methods, he said.

Today's press conference follows an emergency meeting of the UDF's National Executive Committee, called in the light of recent statements by the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, linking the UDF with the banned ANC "and subsequent TV programmes" which the organisation believes "have grave implications for the progressive movement in South Africa and in particular for the UDF."

Mr Jacoob said he believed the "indications are there" that the UDF was about to be banned. "I think it will happen but I'm not sure when," he said, adding it was "impossible to predict" South African Government actions.

The UDF expected "some form of repression," such as banning or detention and harassment of leaders, an executive member said, but was not sure whether the organisation itself would be banned.

One of the executive members answering questions said that while the UDF had been formed to contest implementation of the country's new constitution, its role now that the constitution was in effect would be to "fight its implications." It would concern itself with such issues as military conscription, forced removals, rent increases, and education — "issues directly affecting the people and therefore directly connected with the UDF."

The organisation expected the "worst excesses" of the "new deal" to be manifested in the months to come and, assuming the UDF was not banned, he said, it would continue to give guidance to affiliated organisations in the "fight" against the new dispensation.

Mr Manuel said the UDF did not expect the government to scrap the new constitution or to include blacks in the governing process, but believed the government knew "better than any of us sitting here" that the new constitution could not solve the country's problems.

However, pressure from organisations like the UDF, "anger by the people" in the Vaal Triangle townships, and the new constitution's unacceptability as evidenced by the low percentage poll in the elections for the Coloured and Indian chambers in the tricameral parliament, were forcing government to review its policy on "urban blacks" and further oppositon would continue to wear down apartheid.

"No government can rule without the consent of those ruled and this government is relying more and more on military and police repression to support their rule." Mr Manuel estimated that the UDF's 645 affiliate organisations had a combined membership of around two million people, although the front itself had no individual membership, and another executive member said support gained from white people, especially students, church leaders and organisations such as the black sash, during the UDF's petition campaign against the election, was evidence of growing white support.

The petition had gained some 400,000 signatures — short of the one million desired — but had been slowed because of police harassment to which the organisation did not want to expose those collecting signatures, Mr Jacoob told a questioner.

Executive members agreed the UDF leadership was continually harassed, with Mr Manuel citing as an example last week's detention of the secretary general, Mr Popo Molefi, outside the UDF headquarters in Johannesburg at which today's press conference was held. "He was bodily carried to a car by five security policemen. The pattern of detentions is quite irregular and we all run the risk of detention. These are trying circumstances but we are committed to ensuring the work of the UDF continues unabated."

The official press statement said the "propaganda" campaign against the UDF appeared intended to create a climate in which the government would be able to "take repressive action."

Mr Le Grange's "veiled threats, innuendo, false conclusions, and misinformation to achieve his sinister objectives" — the allegations of links between the UDF and the ANC — "are totally without foundation and cannot be substantiated," it said.

The UDF made no apology for the fact that some of its leadership had been members of the ANC. These leaders commanded the "respect and support of a majority of our people" and had been democratically elected. The UDF could not influence the content of publications of the ANC or the South African Communist Party as it had no access to them, and the accusation that the UDF was an ANC "front" was "mischievous"

South Africa faced a bleak future in the hands of the present government, whose policies were responsible for the conflict and turmoil currently "tearing our land apart." The massive stayaways at schools and universities highlighted a refusal by blacks to accept unequal education and the "death and destruction prevalent in the Vaal Triangle" reflected people's alienation from government-created structures.

"The government's undemocratic constitution has been rejected, international isolation is unparalled, the economic crisis looms large in the face of the falling rand. The government has lost control. To suggest the UDF is responsible is an attempt to divert attention from its (government's) own bankruptcy and unability to govern," the statement said.

UDF Called 'Wing' of ANC

MB080958 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 7 Oct 84

[From the "Africa Survey" program by Cliff Saunders]

[Text] In the past week, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, accused the United Democratic Front [UDF] of pursuing the same revolutionary goals as the ANC, and of actively promoting a climate of revolution in the country. He pointed out that 90 percent of the UDF's office bearers had been members of either the banned ANC or the outlawed Communist Party — not that it makes much difference, because the ANC and the Communist Party are virtually one and the same thing.

The UDF has responded to these accusations with its usual indignation, but the veracity of Mr le Grange's statement is something which this nation should accept without doubt. UDF links with the ANC are today so strong that that organization can be regarded as the internal political wing of the ANC, no matter how much it denies this.

At the same time, with all the changes taking place in South Africa, this country is going through an extremely sensitive period of its existence. Radical groups are splintering off to both the right and the left, and their intentions and actions are radical by nature. Under the circumstances, it is not only the responsibility but the duty of the authorities in this country to increase their vigilance and keep an extremely close eye on the activities of these organizations.

During the recent Colored and Indian elections, the UDF overplayed its hand, doing everything it could to excite emotions and create situations open to exploitation by radical elements. South African security authorities have been examining the UDF closely since its inception, and Mr le Grange's statement is the result of those investigations. We now await the next step, and it cannot come too soon. With the UDF pursuing revolutionary goals in this country, it is incumbent on the South African Government to take whatever action it deems necessary to neutralize the organization.

The extent to which it is capable of making mischief to the detriment of the country as a whole was again illustrated by the British Consulate incident, following hot on the heels of the election trouble. Tolerating the UDF should therefore not go on any longer, and any loopholes which may exist whereby its leaders merely rise up again in another form and under another name should be effectively eleminated.

This country is virtually the only one in Africa which is gradually moving closer to democracy instead of further away from it. Radical elements claiming democratic ideals, but having no concept whatsoever of the meaning of the term, find the changing situation optimum for exploitation. If this country wishes to continue with the changes which it intends to bring about, then it must clamp down mercilessly on these people.

By the same token, I welcome the announcement by the minister of law and order that the police force is to be expanded, and in particular it is gratifying to note that the police are to have more formal support from the Defense Force. The police are frequently hard pressed because of a lack of adequate manpower when confronted with unruly mobs, and the high visibility of men in uniform during times of trouble is invariably an effective deterrent.

The bottom line is that the country's security forces are there to be used when necessary and in South Africa today, it is their responsibility to provide the kind of stable atmosphere in which the negotiators are able to work effectively.

ANC Links Pose 'Dangers'

MB100841 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] In its efforts to cater for the needs and aspirations of a heterogeneous population, South Africa is undergoing the sometimes agonizing processes of change. These processes invariably lead to innovations, new systems and policies, and changing conditions, which in turn have far-reaching effects on people's attitides and actions. The manifestations of these effects in South Africa in recent years have been traumatic. Political parties have split and regrouped, old affiliations have disappeared and made way for new ones, certain prejudices have been reinforced while others have waned, expectations have risen and have either been met or shattered. Disappointment and despair have come in conflict with hope and euphoria.

It is within this kind of volatile atmosphere that radical elements thrive, because of the wealth of exploitable situations that arise. And ignoring the actitivites of these radical elements would be perilous indeed. That guru of revolution, Che Guevara, once remarked that a small group can prepare a country for revolution, even when all the elements favoring a revolution are not present.

It is against this background that accusations leveled against the United Democratic Front [UDF] by the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, must be viewed. Mr le Grange made the categorical statement that the UDF is pursuing the same revolutionary goals as the banned ANC, and is actively promoting a climate of revolution. He indicated that this was the concusion reached following a close scrutiny of the UDF, its actitivies, and affiliations ever since it was formally launched at Mitchells Plain in November 1983.

Linking the UDF with the ANC through association is an easy exercise — and association it has to be, because the UDF purposefully and understandably avoids any overt formal ties with the terrorist organization. Any cursory examination of the UDF reveals the following: that it goes along with the principles of the Freedom Charter to which the ANC subscribes; that more than 90 percent of its office bearers were members of the ANC or the outlawed South African Communist Party; that ANC leader Nelson Mandela features among its patrons; that a UDF wreath arrived at the funeral of the chairman of the Central Committee of the South African Communist Party; that the death of Soviet leader Andropov resulted in a UDF rally observing a minute's silence; that banned publications such as *THE AFRICAN COMMUNIST* and the ANC publication *UMKHONTO WE SIZWE* increasingly feature the UDF as brothers in the struggle; that the UDF — in common with the ANC — is openly committed to the use of extraparliamentary methods to effect change, although it claims to be opposed to violence; that the UDF was deeply involved in organizing demonstrations during the recent Colored and Indian elections, demonstrations that resulted in widespread violence and the arrest of more than 200 UDF supporters; and that the occupation of the British consulate in Durban led to a well-orchestrated campaign abroad in which organizations such as the ANC and the Anti-Apartheid Movement featured prominently.

These are but the generally known indications of what the UDF is up to, and the direction into which it is trying to push the country. Much is secret and remains unknown. Much more is known by the South African security authorities, but they find it expedient at this stage not to divulge the information.

However, in the final analysis it is incumbent on the South African authorities to neutralize that which could lead to the implementation of what Mr le Grange called the UDF's revolutionary goals with whatever action is deemed necessary. It remains the authorities' ultimate responsibility to maintain a climate of stability in this country in which the negotiators can get down to business, and the confrontationists and revolutionaries are put out of business.

Pretoria Talks Extended Additional Day

MB100906 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] The procedings of the commission for implementation of the Pretoria declaration continued in Pretoria yesterday. The proceedings were held behind closed doors and lasted the whole day. No statement was made to the press. Yesterday afternoon it was believed that the Mozambican delegation would return to Maputo but in the evening it was decided that it would ramain in Pretoria for more working sessions today.

Spokesman Praises Leabua Speech on Relations

MB051200 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] A spokesman for the South African Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria said the main points of Chief Leabua Jonathan's speech in Maseru contain the principles towards which South Africa has been striving for years with regard to its relations with Lesotho. The spokesman said two important points in the speech were the need for increased cooperation in fighting subversion and the creation of a climate of mutual trust through which positive action could be undertaken.